The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Col. Hyatt C. Ransom, U. S. army, was buried at Jeffersonville, Ind., on Wednesday.

—The Woman's Temperance Union of San Francisco will hold a grand jubilee to-night.

—O. B. Hart, Governor of Florida, died at his residence in Jacksonville, on Wednesday evening.

—It is generally believed that Gov. Booth, of California, will sign the Local Option Liquor bill passed by the Legislature.

—A dispatch received from Gen. Terry's headquarters says no trouble is apprehended from the Indians at Leech river.

—Dempsey's livery stable and adjoining buildings, at West New Brighton, Stated Island, were burned on Wednesday. Loss $30,000.

—Dunan, ex-Auditor of the Erie Railway Company, publishes a lengthy statement in regard to the affairs of the road, in which he attempts to show that the company is insolvent.

—The County Commissioners of Lafayette, Ind., have ordered their attorney to appeal the railroad case of the County vs. Lucas from the Supreme Court of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Ninety-six citizens have been summoned to attend the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn on the 25th inst., from whom will be selected a jury to try the indictment against Sanborn, Vanderwerken and Hawley.

—The Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature held a caucus on Wednesday evening, to consider the Senatorship. The feeling was almost universally in favor of making a straight party nomination.

—Dr. Paul Schoeppe was arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday, charged with being a common swindler. Numerous papers, including several railroad passes, were found on his person, all bearing the name of J. P. Schulenberger. The accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—A committee of the Ladies' Temperance Union of Buffalo waited on the Board of Excise Commissioners on Wednesday, with a request that all liquor saloon licenses be revoked. The Commissioners answered that they now had control of the saloons, and their condition would be much worse if the licenses were abolished.

—The social evil question came up again in the Missouri State Senate on Wednesday afternoon, on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the repeal was defeated last week. The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill was then passed, nineteen to ten. It is said the bill will pass the House by a large majority.

—The lottery war, which has been so fiercely waged in the past few years in Missouri, Kentucky and Louisiana, between Hon. Ben. Wood and Z. C. Simmons, of New York, and Murray, Miller & Co., of St. Louis, has been ended by the purchase on the part of Murray, Miller & Co. of the entire interest of Wood and Simmons.

—The California State Senate has passed the Compulsory Education bill. The Governor has approved the bill providing a training ship for boys. Application will now be made to the Federal Government for a suitable vessel. He has also approved the bill for granting the right of way to the Texas Pacific, River Bay & San Diego Railroad.

—The French residents of New York celebrated, Wednesday evening, the third anniversary of the uprising of the Paris Commune by a banquet and ball. There was a large attendance, and among the invited guests were the workingmen's "Committee of Safety." The proceeds were devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Commune.

—A meeting of Louisiana bondholders was held in London on Wednesday, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the funding bill passed at the late session of the Louisiana Legislature as arbitrary, unjust and injudicious, and calculated to shake confidence in all American securities. The meeting resolved to take measures to resist the carrying into effect of the provisions of the bill.

—A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says reports have reached there that the notorious Younger brothers, who are supposed to have been engaged in the Iowa railroad train robbery some months ago, were attacked on Tuesday at Monaguw Springs, St. Clair county, Mo., by a party of detectives, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which one of the Younger brothers and two detectives were killed.

—The Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers met in Columbus on Wednesday morning and organized by electing R. P. Ranney President, and John H. Putnam, Private Secretary to Governor Allen, temporary Secretary. In view of the fact that it was not yet definitely decided what the character of the exposition is to be, it was decided to correspond with Director General Goshorn before transacting any business.

—At Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, notwithstanding the rain, the crusaders stuck to the saloons all day, visiting a large number, but inducing no manifest impression. Haddick, the prosecutor of Mrs. Thomas, invited her band into his bar room, and treated them with distinguished consideration. It is said that he gushed repentantly. Good treatment at all the saloons is reported. There is no prospect of a conquest yet.

—The steamship City of Peking, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was successfully launched at Chester, Pa., on Wednesday, in the presence of a very large number of people, including Congressmen and representatives of the mercantile interests. As the vessel touched the water she was greeted by cheers from the people, screams of steamboat whistles and the music of several bands on steamboats, and a salute of several guns on the wharves. The City of Peking is the largest vessel ever built in the United States.

—In Nashville, last Tuesday night, a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a three-story building occupied as a warehouse by the Tennessee Chair Manufactory. The building was stored with furniture from basement to garret, valued at $40,000. In half an hour the furniture store of Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed, the adjoining store, was in flames. The mattress manufactory of E. H. Miller, adjoining Greenfield, Atwell & Sneed, was partially crushed by falling walls. The rear of the house was destroyed. The total loss is nearly $100,000; insurance about $50,000.

—A committee of Chicago ladies waited upon Mayor Colvin and endeavored to persuade him to veto the ordinance passed by the Council on Monday night allowing saloons to be kept open on Sundays. The Mayor received the ladies with the greatest politeness, but firmly declined to veto the ordinance, saying that the repeal of the ordinance closing the saloons on the Sabbath was one of the main issues upon which he was elected; that he had pledged himself repeatedly during the canvass to use his influence for such repeal, and that he could not now honorably repudiate these promises.

—John R. McLean, business manager and one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was before Judge Marchant, of the Cincinnati Police Court, on Wednesday, to answer a charge of contempt in refusing to name a third party giving him information, confirmed by R. T. Scowden, and published in the *Enquirer*. The suit was brought by Quinn, charging Scowden with procuring the publication of said article. McLean said he meant no contempt of court, but refused to answer on the ground that an answer to the question involved the exposure of vital business interests. Judge Marchant imposed a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

—Captain Fry, special agent of the Postoffice Department, and his assistant, E. Lewis, aided by W. T. Henderson, special agent from Baltimore, have succeeded in tracing numerous route robberies of letters, &c., from the mails leaving Richmond, Va., northward, to Andrew Harris, a colored mail driver for Garbo's express. He was arrested last night by Capt. Fry, who found on his person four large packages of letters. His room was searched, and checks, drafts and money orders to a large amount found. The losses by these robberies aggregate about $200,000, although most of the paper stolen was useless to the robber.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is out in a letter in behalf of the Chippewa Indians, in which he takes the ground that the State has no interest in their lands. He protests against its sale of the pine timber, shows how the Indians have been wronged by the State, and says that in a few years they will have no means of support. In the letter he says that he had been requested by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the affairs of the Leech Lake reservation, and while he thinks the sale of the timber was wrong, he exonerates Commissioner Smith from blame and vindicated his conduct while agent from censure. It is now charged by the friends of the Commissioner that his integrity in this matter would never have been called in question if the old method of compensation of the head of the Indian ring had been followed.

FOREIGN.

—The Carlist force under Gen. Sebalio entered Olot without opposition.

—Johann Heinrich Maedler a distinguished German astronomer, is dead, aged 71.

—After a long debate in the French Assembly, a resolution offered by the Left censuring the Government for its action in reference to the nomination of mayors of cities was defeated by a majority of sixty-two.

—The proable accession of General Mitre to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic has decreased the fears of a war between that country and Brazil. It is thought that a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Chili is imminent.

—A Committee has been appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimants. Mr. Whalley, M. P., demands that a similar committee be appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., prosecuting attorney.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

The lower barometer in Indiana will probably move over Lake Huron.

For the Northwest, the upper lakes and the lower Missouri valley, rising barometer, falling temperature and cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon.

From the Ohio valley to southern Tennessee, southwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain, clearing during the day.

For the Southern states, southwesterly winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes and the Middle States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing in the southern part of the latter section in the afternoon.

For New England, southerly winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

The Ohio river will probably rise from Louisville to Cairo.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—In the Senate the bill reducing the rates of taxation on municipal corporations about ten per cent. below those provided for in October of 1871, was passed. The Senate resolution directing the Committee on Public Works to inquire into the lease and management of public works of the State was adopted.

In the House the following bills were passed: House bill authorizing a County Treasurer to bring suit for the recovery of delinquent taxes, and House bill authorizing marshals of incorporated villages to execute civil processes.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The Town and its Surroundings

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

ALLIANCE, O., March 16, 1874.

This town is situated at the crossing of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. and the Cleveland and Wellsville R. R., and it is eighty-two miles from Pittsburgh. Four trains each way pass through the first named; three each way between this and Cleveland, and two each way between this and Wellsville. The site of the town is quite low and flat. It shows some signs of thrift and prosperity. The population is two or three thousand. Mercantile and manufacturing business are considerable here. There are seven good hotels and restaurants near the railroad crossing. There is a rolling mill for the manufacture of railroad iron. It is now suspended, in consequence of a fire that occurred sometime this winter. Near it is an establishment for making steam hammers for forges and some kind of machinery. There are also some mechanic and machine shops.

There are eight or ten churches, viz: Presbyterian, Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren, Welsh Congregational, Disciples, and a few others. There is a good Union school, of which Mr. Dressler is principal, assisted by a corps of fourteen teachers. The attendance of pupils is about one thousand.

A few years ago the Disciple denomination erected a college edifice in the south part of the town. It is a noble structure, three stories high, with a Mansard roof. The institution did not prosper, and hence the building has been sold. Now it is used for some of the departments of the Union school; and the Methodists use the hall for religious service. Mount Union College is about three miles from this place, and people ought to have known that two colleges so close together could not both prosper.

The women's crusade against the saloons has been inaugurated here. As I have been writing this, a large number of them passed on the opposite side of the street, on their way to another place of operation. What success they will have is yet to be seen. G. D. H.

FROM THE OIL COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

EAST BRADY, PA., March 16th, 1874.

With many regrets that your correspondent has been prevented by a severe indisposition from attending to reportorial duties for some time past, and hoping to make amends in the future, herewith hurieth at you another contribution. After a hasty run over the producing region, we are forced to the conclusion that the Petrolia territory alone abounds in any items that might interest your readers.

The Lee and Plummer well still produces about 400 barrels. The Hatch and Ford well yields about 350 barrels. Messrs. Vandergrift and Foreman managed to strike a well on the McGarvey farm, on Friday, which is a fourth sander and foots up about 300 barrels. The principal owners are Brown and Golden, of Kittanning. The land in the vicinity of this strike is owned by parties who do not design operating at present, and so the strike will not materially affect the market. The soap miners of Butler county declare that they do not believe that "oure knee no vargin," for they claim to have 250,000 barrels of empty tankage yawning for the "oily" in old Butler. It is reported that 99 wells are in process of drilling in the Butler oil field. J. J. M.

The Religious Amendment.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ESON VALLEY, PA., March 15, 1874.

According to previous announcement, Rev. Cowden, of New Castle, delivered a lecture in the Disciple Church at this place to a very large audience on Tuesday evening, March 10. Subject: "The Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The citizens of this vicinity had been favored with a lecture a few weeks since in favor of the amendment given by Rev. Johnston of the R. P. Church, New Galilia, Beaver county, delivered in the M. E. Church, Eson Valley; consequently much desire was shown to hear the other side of the question. Rev. Cowden, on this occasion, introduced the subject in his usual mild manner, stating that it was by the request of a few citizens of Eson that he consented to deliver a lecture upon the subject. He had met in discussion three of the champion speakers some time since, who were leaders in the movement, and was fairly convinced, after careful consideration of the question, that such an amendment as the opposition desired was unnecessary, and would, if adopted, prove destructive to the welfare of the country.

The principal objections which the speaker urged against the amendment are:

1st. No limitation in respect to quantity.

2d. In reference to the power of a Christian State.

3d. The amendment is at war with the democrat theory of government.

4th. It vests power in the general Government that do not belong to it, viz.: Manage Sabbath education.

These objections were spoken of very forcibly, giving various illustrations to prove the truth of the sentiments contained in them. A Christian was defined as a state given entirely to Christianity. Legalized Christianity has always proved a failure. Mexico, Cuba, and other Catholic States may be added to the Union, and this amendment would open the way for them to declare their religion, and our liberties would be destroyed.

The object of civil government is to protect, not to control. Then, government is divine because it is natural. Man has a divine right to defend himself. One man has no right to inter fere with men's worship, liberty, or property, and what individuals have no right to do a nation has no right to do. There are two theories of government, the old and new theory. The old European idea is that government is paternal. Man is responible to God, and government is responible to man. In accepting of this we are asked to go back to the theories of Spain. Theocracies in the hands of fallible men are dangerous things. The question of education, marriage and the Sabbath were referred to and the manner was illustrated in which decisions might be given upon some of these questions in case of controversy. A brief summing up of the objections proved by the speaker in opposition to the amendment was that it was unnecessary and would fail to secure the end desired by those who favor it. After the gentleman had concluded his lecture at a late hour, Rev. Johnson, who was present, was called upon and made a reply speech of thirty minutes in length endeavoring to answer the objections. The remarks of the gentleman were listened to very attentively, but not having sufficient time he failed to make a favorable impression upon the affirmative of the question. S.

WILLIAM COTTLE, who lives on a farm in Mercer county, married thereabouts some years since, and all was serene about his fireside until one day last week, when the good wife found a marriage certificate in the husband's trunk, which aroused her suspicions, and upon making more diligent search found other evidence which would seem to warrant her sueing for separation. Accordingly, she appeared before Esquire Buck and made information charging him with bigamy. Cottle has been arrested, and it is now charged that his name is not only Wm. Cottle, but William Frost, Oran Frost and Wm. Croll, which would seem to be enough names for any one man to do business under, but then it is further alleged that William has two wives in York State, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The "Police Magistrates" Bill Squashed—Discussing the Social Evil—The Liquor Bill Withdrawn—The Fuss About the Penitentiary—A Pittsburgh Committee's Argument.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

SENATE.

A number of bills were called up and passed second reading. None were of general interest.

The Penitentiary.

Mr. GRAHAM, presented the reports,—majority and minority—from the Commission appointed to consider the expediency of a removal of the Western Penitentiary.

No Corruption.

The Senate Bill No. 66 was called up. This bill is the one that is designed to prevent corruption and improper attempts to influence legislation. It passed finally.

The Senate adjourned early to allow the Finance Committee to meet a committee from Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

Judicial Terms.

Mr. NEWMYER called up the act fixing a time for commencing the Judicial terms of the new Judges of the courts under the new Constitution. It passed first reading.

"Resigning" Members.

Also the act relative to the resignation of a member. The act makes it necessary to have a two-third affirmative vote before the resignation can be accepted. Passed first reading.

"Return Days."

Mr. CHRISTY, an act providing for terms and return days in the several Courts of Allegheny county. Passed first reading.

Also, directing the manner in which the Court shall designate one of its number to hold a different Court. Passed first reading.

Also, an act in reference to compulsory arbitration. Passed first reading.

Singerly's Bill.

Mr. YOUNG, an act to authorize the Auditor General to settle the account of State Printer Singerly. Passed first reading.

Children at School.

Also, an act to compel the attendance of children at the public schools. Passed first reading.

Mr. GERWIG, an act requiring the teaching of vocal music in the public schools. This was not agreed to.

City Sewerage.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT introduced an act relative to the construction of sewers in cities. The act extends the time for appeals.

The Centennial.

The Centennial Appropriation bill,—giving $1,600,000 to the cause,—passed the first reading by a vote of 52 to 34. YOUNG, of the Allegheny delegation, was the only one from that section who did not vote for it.

The Social Evil.

Mr. KESSLER called up his bill in reference to the social evil, and made a two hours' speech upon it. The speech attracted close attention, and was generally pronounced one of the ablest arguments that has been made during the session. Five thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House. The bill, at the author's request, was referred back to the Committee.

Individual Liability.

Mr. HAYS introduced an act fixing and defining the individual liability of stockholders in banks.

War Records.

Also, as Chairman of the Committee on Library, an act providing for the publication of the minutes of the War and Navy Boards of Pennsylvania.

Police Magistrates not Endorsed.

Mr. CHRISTY called up his bill to appoint Police Magistrates in cities.

A vote was called for and the bill was voted down with a singular unanimous yell.

Mr. CHRISTY called for a division of the House, but the call was not sustained.

He then moved a reconsideration but this was not agreed to.

As a last effort to get the members on the record he called for the yeas and nays, but the temporary chairman, Sam. Joseph's of Philadelphia, said he was too late.

Thus the bill was pretty effectually disposed of,—for this session at least. This was one of the most interesting episodes of the day's proceedings.

The Liquor Bill.

The new Liquor bill was called up, and a motion made to refer it back to the committee, which was carried. It is generally thought that this indicates a settled conclusion that nothing can be done for the repeal of Local Option this session. Temperance advocates, however, look upon the movement charily, and fear that it is a feigned retreat, to be followed with more vigorous action, if they are caught napping.

The "High School" Appropriation.

The Finance Committee of the Senate held a meeting this afternoon. They met to receive a Committee from Pittsburgh, consisting of Dr. Woods of the Western University, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, and R. S. Waring, Esq. These visitors came to urge that no attempt be made to establish a separate High School, but that the amount proposed for that purpose be set apart, for instruction in the present established High Schools.

The Committee gave no expression of opinion but seemed to regard the proposition favorably.

The Penitentiary Wrangle.

Captain E. S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, is here. He brought over the two reports from the Commission in reference to removal. He says it is immaterial to him whether the prison is removed or not, but he cannot keep his men at work unless he has more room. That's why the $15,000 are asked from the Legislature. He says every day they are without the workshops they are losing money.

McCormick's Prospects.

There are whispers around town to-day that McCormick's chances for that position are not so rosy as they were supposed to be. The talk in "knowing" circles is that he will be shipped overboard and a new man win the prize.

ARCTIC.

PRAYER CRUSADE.

The Campaign in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—Yesterday a committee of ladies from the Woman's Temperance League visited the restaurant of J. M. Richards & Co. They were courteously received. After fifteen minutes spent in prayer and singing Mr. Richars was asked to sign the pledge, but declined to do so. He assured them, however, that his rooms would be at their disposal whenever they choose to call. During the day a committee of fifteen ladies visited a number of the principal saloons in different parts of the city, including those of the Weddell and Kennard houses. In each saloon prayer and singing exercises were held, attracting large crowds of spectators. The ladies were in every instance received with kindness and respect, but none of the saloon keepers signed the pledge.

The lady reporter for the press says the league has adopted and will put into operation a plan of work which shall be as thorough and deep as it is comprehensive and strong. The ladies are steadily going forward with the work they have undertaken, depending not so much on excitement and enthusiasm as on their complete appreciation of the necessity and importance of the great reform. Their plan will reach all classes, manufacturers and workingmen as well as trades people and other citizens. The ladies are preparing for work all over the city.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—At the afternoon session of the State Temperance Convention the Committee of Business reported a resolution requesting the General Assembly to so amend the Adair law that any citizen may make complaint and enter suit, for the passage of a law providing that any person found intoxicated shall be arrested and detained until he makes known where he obtained his liquor, and the amendment of the laws so that the furniture of a saloon, such as glasses, bottles, &c., shall be taken as *prima facia* evidence of unlawful sale; asking the Constitutional Convention to insert in the new Constitution a clause giving license, but allowing prohibition by acts of the General Assembly; favoring the appointment of a committee to inquire into the desirability of forming a State Temperance League.

This report was a signal for a nearest contest between the majority of the delegates present and a few gentlemen prominently known as prohibitionists. The report of the committee was finally laid on the table.

A resolution was then adopted declaring that as this Convention was not called on the request or advice of the temperance women of Ohio, or of the city of Columbus, it is improper for this Convention to assume the protection or guardianship of them, or the cause they are laboring to promote.

At the evening session a resolution was adopted, heartily endorsing the woman's movement.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The Temperance League of this city inaugurated lines of temperance meetings to-night. At Masonic Hall, notwithstanding a heavy rain, several hundred persons, principally men, were present. Rev. W. S. Peterson, pastor of Mayflower Church, and who participated some time ago in the temperance movement in Ohio and Iowa, made a speech, in which he gave much good advice to the temperance people, and urged harmony and directness of action. He said temperance should be preached more in churches than it is. Scientific explanations of the manner of making liquors and their effect upon the human system should be made on the platform and through press. He spoke in high terms of the woman's crusade in other States, urged its adoption everywhere, and said the women are the main strength of the temperance organizations. Take out the female element, and two-thirds of the societies would disband.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Finance and Army Appropriation Bills Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1874.

SENATE.

Memorials, Resolutions, Etc.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of Mrs. D. R. Lawrence, of New York, announcing that the tidal wave of temperance would soon reach Washington, and asking that a band of praying women be received at the bar of the Senate, and that the present occupant of the chair, with Senators Chandler and Sprague, be appointed a committee to receive them. [Laughter.] Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin in favor of cheap transportation.

Mr. OGLESBY presented resolutions from the Chicago Board of Trade, protesting against any reduction in the appropriation for the improvement of the Detroit river. Referred.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Mission Indians, of California, to meet their present wants and necessities, and with a recommendation that the communication be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

A bill for the relief of certain settlers on railroad lands was referred.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill providing for the opening and improving of certain water routes, which was referred.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar.

When on the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached, it was laid over on motion of Mr. WEST.

The Finance Bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, that being unfinished business.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN said this way of postponing the financial question from day to day and taking up other matters was rather a strange proceeding.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed any postponement of the financial discussion. The whole country was suffering on account of the delay. No vote could be reached to-day, at fifteen or twenty Senators were absent. He trusted the Senate would dispose of the question somehow or other in a few days.

Mr. HAMLIN said in his opinion the discussion of this question had legislatively been carried to an extent which was criminal. If Congress resolve to do nothing, the effect would be good.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an order that after the passage of the army bill the financial question shall be pressed to a vote, two days being allowed for general debate, and after that the speeches are not to exceed ten minutes each.

Mr. THURMAN said before the discussion should be ended he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit his views, though he would prefer to wait until the committee should report. Without intending any disrespect to any one, he thought the discussion already had been a useless consumption of time. He favored an agreement to take a vote on Friday or Monday next, and he had no doubt that if the Senate would set it out a vote could be reached before midnight.

The order submitted by Mr. Sherman having been objected to, it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. WEST said as the Senate had manifested a disposition to continue the financial discussion, he would withdraw his motion to take up the army bill for the present.

The bill to equalize the distribution of the currency was then taken up, and Mr. DAVIS (West Va.) addressed the Senate. He reviewed the financial history of the country and the national banking system, and expressed his conviction that the remedy for the present evils was in the transfer of banking capital from New England to the South and West, and not in inflation. If there must be an increase, however, let it be in greenbacks, and not in national bank notes. If the transfer of banking capital could not be made, he would favor an increase in greenbacks to meet the wants of the West and South. He urged a speedy settlement of the financial question, that the country might be relieved and business revived.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

No one else being ready to speak, Mr. WEST moved that the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency be laid aside informally, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Agreed to, with the understanding that the financial question should be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. WEST then explained the revisions in the Army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army in the present fiscal year was $31,796,000. The estimates for the next fiscal year were $34,543,000, but under revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000 The House had voted for $28,301,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,735,500, or $4,062,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

The bill was then read and nearly all of the first section agreed to as reported by the committee, the amendments all being concurred in. The most important of the committee's amendments adopted by the Senate reduces the House appropriation for the pay of the army, traveling expenses, etc., from $11,450,000 to 11,400,000; striking out the provision that not more than one cent per mile shall be allowed for traveling expenses; reduces the House appropriation for subsistence from $2,482,416 to $2,409,000; reduces the appropriation for Quartermaster's supplies from $4,500,000 to $4,250,000; the appropriation for incidental expenses is reduced from $1,300,000 to $1,260,000, and that for hire of quarters is reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,400,000. That for the preservation of clothing and equipages from the mint, is reduced from $50,000 to $30,000. The committee heretofore recommended that the House Appropriation of $10,000 for medical works for the Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General's office be reduced to $5,000, but to-day advised that the amendment be withdrawn and the amount be left as fixed by the House.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Inter-State Railroad Commerce.

The regular session of the House to-day was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate Inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered.

The evening session was given to the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes. The attendance at both sessions was very small, and the proceedings were devoid of any general interest.

THE RIVERS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, March 18, 1874.

There are thirty-four inches of water in the channel, and rising. It is raining this evening. G.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Sixteen feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Indiana, New Orleans. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville; Exporter, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE March 18.—Cloudy, with a heavy rain in the morning; signs of more to-night. Mercury 59 to 64. River fallen 2 feet; 23 feet by the mark. Up—Esperanza and Mary Davage, 7:30 P. M.; Camella, 1:30 A. M.; Roberts and Fayette 9; Bodman 12:30 P. M.; Sam Orr and tow 3:30; Bermuda 4. Down—Grey Eagle 3:30; Red Cloud, 3:30; Pat Cleburne, 5:30; Mary Ament, 7. Generally with good trips. Business light.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 18.—The officers of the steamer Phil. Allen say the river is rising rapidly from an overflow in the vicinity of Spring Madrid. River here has fallen two inches. The weather is sultry. There was heavy rain and thunder storms this afternoon. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Simpson Horner, Ohio river; Mary Houston, Louisville; Parker, Cincinnati; Ames, New Orleans.

CAIRO, ILL., March 18.—Arrived—Kanawha, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, 2; Oakland, New Orleans, 2; City of Vicksburgh, St. Louis, 4; Sherlock, Cincinnati, 5. Departed—Kanawha, South, 1 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 3; Quickstep, Memphis, 3; Oakland, Pittsburgh, 4; Sherlock, New Orleans, 5; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7. River fallen 12 inches. Cloudy; indications of rain; warm; thermometer 72.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Arrived: Northwestern, Davenport; W. J. Lewis, Missouri River; John Kyle, New Orleans; Davenport, Keokuk. Departed—Grand Tower, Memphis; Illinois, Peoria; May Lowrie, Missouri River; Imperial, Dubuque; Means and Bon Accord, Ohio River; Davenport, Keokuk; Great Republic, New Orleans. River falling slowly, and all the upper streams declining. Very warm; a heavy rain storm this evening.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—River falling; seven feet on shoals. The weather is warm and showery. Arrived—Gilmore, Pittsburgh; R. H. Cooke and Shipper's Own, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Burksville, Paducah.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—John O. Scudder, St. Lous. Cloudy and warm.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The steamships Rhein and Macedonia, from New York, Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, and Hibernian, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamships Goethe, from Hamburg, and Minnesota, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamers Algeria, from Liverpool, Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Denmark, from London, have arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1874.

Railway Reforms Promised.

The Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad managers, in consultation with the Pacific Railroad Committee, express themselves willing to make any reasonable compromise of the differences with each other, and to reform the abuses complained of by the Government and business men generally, rather than to have a bill introduced in Congress. A compromise will, therefore, be made, and further legislation upon the subject avoided this session.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The joint select committee to investigate the affairs of the District met to day in secret session, to consider the arguments of counsel made yesterday relative to the legality of complying with the demand of the memorialists for the production of private papers of certain individuals and corporations. The result is that witnesses will be required to produce such papers only as may be material to the issue, after a proper foundation shall have been laid.

CAIRO.

Terrific Hurricane.

CAIRO, ILL., March 18.—A terrific hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain, passed over this city at three o'clock this morning, causing great destruction of property. The centre of the storm seems to have passed south of Cairo, as the wires work as usual north of the city, and no damage is reported in that direction.

Barely Bros.' drug store, Herbert's restaurant and John Altrim's clothing store, adjoining each other on the levee, had their roofs carried away. Mr. Altrim had some goods damaged by the rain, but most of the goods were taken out in time to save them. The Bulletin newspaper office, over Altrim's, is drenched and cannot issue a paper to-day. The bakery and residence of Leo Cleb, on Sixth street, lost its roof, and the family had a narrow escape from injury by falling timbers. The residence of W. D. Gilbert, Washington avenue, lost a part of the roof. A small shanty occupied by negroes was blown into a deep pond near Fifteenth street, and the inmates rescued with a boat. Several small houses are reported demolished in the upper part of the city, but no loss of life is yet reported.

Telegrams from points adjacent report no damage from the storm this morning, indicating that its area was quite narrow. We hear of eight houses unroofed. One was seriously damaged in this city. The wharfboat proprietors and those in charge of the steamers in port, acted on a hint from the United States signal officer here that the local observations indicated a storm, and took the precaution to make everything extra secure. It is probably owing to this fact that no damage was done to the shipping.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The Court was occupied entirely yesterday in transacting business in bankruptcy.

Howe Machine Co. vs. D. M. Smith, of New Castle, an order to show cause was made returnable on the 30th inst.

In the matter of A. Arenstial, the petition of J. Thompson, for rent due, was referred to Register Shaffer to take testimony and report.

Reese, Owens & Co., et al. vs. Owens & Shannon, of Allegheny county, return day of order, to show cause, and hearing on motion for injunction extended to the 3d prox.

In the matter of Heckleman & Hammond, of Allegheny, petition of assignees for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

Ziegler & Shannon vs. W. B. Lippincott, of Greene county. Return day of order to show cause extended to the 25th inst. If answer be filed, trial to be at next term.

In the matter of James Schoonmaker, of Allegheny county, the assignee was directed to pay interest on certain mortgages.

In the matter of Michael Lutz, Luzerne county, the report of Register, on petition of Edward Nicholas and John Handly, President, &c., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged license, approved, and assignee directed to pay the amounts recommended.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Brown vs. Reiter, heretofore reported, is still on trial.

Reed & Gilchrist vs. Chess, Smythe & Co., reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs for $543.

Trial List for To-day.

Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
Eakin, for use, vs. Ames M. E Church.
Leaf et uz. vs. Lindsay.
Same vs. Gumbert.
Dickson vs. Allegheny city.
Huckenstein vs. Kelcher.
McKee vs. Adams, adm'x., et al.
Forsythe vs. McShane.
Kaufmann vs. Gosbers.
Adler, Rosenburg & Co. vs. Hart.
Henderson vs. O'Leary.
Hall et al. vs. Chambers.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Sterret and Stowe.]

Miller, Horsburger & Co. vs. Allegheny county, reported yesterday, the jury awarded plaintiff $368.01.

James I. Kuhn vs. Allegheny county, action to recover for damages to a building during a fall in the fall of 1872 the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $700.

Devore et ux vs. Boyd & Son, action to recover for injuries to Mrs. Devore sustained in consequence of falling through a bridge erected in front of a building which defendants were erecting. On trial.

Melissa Thomas vs. Alexander Thomas, and Alexander Thomas vs. Melissa Thomas, libels for divorce, are on trial before Judge Stowe. The question of alimony or no alimony is the principal point in the cases.

Trial List for To-day.

Taughner vs. Dilworth et al.
Fowhi vs. Sherlock.
Weiller et al. vs. Anderback et al.
Kernaghan vs. Dithridge & Son.
McMahon vs. McCollester.
Ackley vs. Dilworth Jr.
Fry, trustee, vs. Everson.
Wiggert et al. vs. Kaufman.
Hanlin vs. Bingler.
McClintock, Jr., vs. Osborne et al.
Smith et al. vs. Canaan et al.
Holmes et al. vs. Forepaugh.
Gillespie & Co. vs. The Pennsylvania Ry. Co.
Richards vs. Hubbard.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of Joseph Stewart, John Wilson, P. Duff, Wm. Robertson and Charles Powell, reported on trial yesterday, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, occupied the attention of the Court during the greater portion of the day. Robertson and Stewart tried to prove an *alibi* by way of defense. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Geo. Hoffman,
John Jones,
W. H. Porter,
James Donovan,
Michael Curley,
John Reese,
Samuel Pyle,
John Bruner,
Richard Hays,
Patrick Flanars,
John Patton,
W. H. Cooper,
Obadiah Wick,
Samuel Faulkner,
A. G. Zuanzig,
Thos. Briggs, (3)
Joseph Nolan,
Edward Reid et al.
Martimer Hawkins,
Sarah Griffin,
J. Cravenor.

ALLEGHENY POLICE.

The Police Committee Considering how to Increase the Efficiency of the Force.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils have been considering for some time the best means of increasing the efficiency of the police force. They have as yet agreed upon no definite plan, but have decided to ask Councils for an increase of six men. An ordinance to that effect has already passed the Select branch, and will likely go through Common at the next meeting, as the appropriations at the commencement of the year were made with a view of an increase in the force.

At present the force is entirely too small, numbering but fifty-one men. Nine of these are on the day force and fourteen are detailed for special duty; this latter number includes the chief, lieutenants, lamp washer, ordinance officer, &c. The night force consists of twenty-eight men, who have about sixteen square miles to traverse. Some of the beats embrace forty-two squares; the smallest beat are those inside the Parks, in the centre of the city. The Tenth and Eleventh wards have no police at all—not, perhaps, because they are pre-eminently distinguished above the rest for serenity, but for the very good reason that the force couldn't be spread out over the hills and valleys of these sections, and manage

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112.

THE bill appropriating $1,000,000 for Centennial purposes has passed the first reading in the House at Harrisburg.

WE are gratified to notice that Hon. John C. Newmyer is likely to be made Speaker of the House in the event of Mr. McCormick being confirmed as District Attorney. He is in every respect deserving of the position.

THE instructions communicated to the police, to enforce the Sunday laws, particularly those referring to liquor selling, will meet the approval of all right minded citizens. Mayor Blackmore directed these instructions to be made, and Acting Mayor McMasters stated them to the force. The order includes all kinds of public business prohibited by law.

WE notice, in various parts of the city, organizations of young Republicans into societies and leagues. We are not conversant with the purpose that underlies these movements, but assuming it to be a right one, recommend them as generally beneficial. There is, and necessarily must be, more or less of what is called party machinery, and it is well for such of the young as are imbued with proper political sentiments, and feel an interest in the current issues of the day to organize, with a view to mutual entertainment and instruction. Young men can improve themselves very greatly in such associations by debates, readings, consultations and the like. The danger to be guarded against is that of falling into an intriguing spirit, or of becoming the subjects of the intrigues of others. It often happens that organizations of a political character, which have been formed for a worthy and proper purpose, have been captured, on some specious pretext, by political adventurers, and made to subserve a selfish and evil purpose. This prevented and such organizations as we refer to may be made of great use.

WE aim to deal with all public questions we are called upon to discuss, in a proper and kindly spirit, and think we generally do. We regret to notice that Mr. Nevin, of the Western Penitentiary Visiting Board, thinks our remarks in favor of the removal of that institution were "lying, scurrilous," and many other things that require strong adjectives to express. We thought we stated, calmly and succinctly, several points that are now universally recognized as applicable to the location and management of penal institutions. There was no other motive for either falsehood or abuse. We are at a loss whether to accept Mr. Nevin as a sample of what constitutes an exactly proper style of temper and address. It is, under the circumstances, our only course, and doing this, we are compelled to say that our Christian virtues are not sufficiently developed as yet for us to use, in what is to be regarded, we suppose, calm debate, such expressions as fell from that gentleman's lips. High temper, positive anger, rowdy expressions, abuse, and outright quarreling may be developments of Christian virtue, but we have not so believed. As to correctness of statement, we gave a number of examples as to the cost of prisons, and judged ours from these. Mr. Nevin, on his personal responsibility, but without citing supporting facts, declares that the cost of a new Penitentiary will be from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. It would be discourteous to call this by a severe named spelled with three letters,—yet it stands as an unsupported declaration. We are amazed that the gentleman should flame out at such a rate when he has no provocation—unless the rumor is correct that one element of interest, on his part, in the Penitentiary is in the supposition that its monies are deposited in the bank of which he is President, and a removal involves a change of depositary. If the gentleman keeps up his fury, we may suggest an investigation of this rumor, as his excitement wears a suspicious look. We have only to say that we are fully persuaded that the health of the city, its morals, the interests of tax-payers, and the welfare of the prisoners require the removal of the Western Penitentiary, and we hope the $15,000 experimental appropriation will not be made by the Legislature.

STREET ENGINEERING.

We publish below a communication, claiming that the criticisms we applied to our City Engineer, were more properly applicable to Councils, as the various alterations in grades are made by that body. We think this to be partially, but not entirely true. We are aware of the fact, that interested parties besiege the Survey Committee, and Councils, to have grades changed, and occasionally succeed. But unless he is greatly maligned, the Engineer makes more or less changes on his own account, and particularly fails in providing the best grades that are possible, at times.

Wherever the fault may be, we have now this to say: It is time that some system were devised, for establishing, with absolute positiveness, the grades of streets, in order that improvements may be made with some certainty. This is the evil we complain of. We know of streets where residences have been erected with a certain elevation, the assurance having been given that a certain grade will be established. When the street is graded or paved, changes are frequently made that seriously damage such property. It may be said—"let the owner collect damages." We answer, that when a person erects a home for his own use, it is not merely a question of money loss, but of convenience, appearance, comfort. It matters not by whom the changes are made—the Engineer, Survey Committee, or Councils, it has grown into an evil of no small magnitude. Worst of all, it is generally oppressive toward small property owners. In the many changes made in the grade of Fifth avenue, while it was being paved, it was noticeable that the large property owners were specially accommodated. Artificial crowns were made, involving expensive fills, while the natural topography of the country was almost totally disregarded. We are informed that as one result of this, bad grades will be necessitated for cross streets, connecting Fifth avenue and Forbes street, and even that the latter street must, of necessity, cost more for its construction.

It is time this evil was checked. In order that it may be done, we insist that a City Engineer shall be had whose skill, judgment and fairness shall be such as to command the confidence of the community, the Survey Committee, and Councils. His salary should be such as to place him above outside temptations. The Survey Committee and Councils should not interfere with, or change the grades he may establish, unless for reasons that shall be entirely clear and forcible. There should be prepared, by this City Engineer, a thorough map of grades, on a plan that shall be general, and that shall be submitted to the ratifying authorities, and when they have passed upon these grades, let them be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. Unless this, or something like it, is done, the system now in vogue will lead to suits, damages, and expenses that will prove intolerable. This aside, it is merely an act of justice to the people that they shall know just what they are to depend upon, when they erect their homes.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—In an article on "Our City Finances" in this morning's issue, you say "we regret also to be compelled to say that there are indirect outlays required, owing to bad engineering." I think you are mistaken on that point.

In fixing the grade for a street a great many things are to be taken into consideration. For instance, what grade will give the least rise or fall consistent with drainage, and the damage to property; also, that the cuts and fills shall be as near equal as possible to make the cost of grading as low as possible, also, in what direction and how, will the street and surrounding streets be drained, etc.? Now, in settling these questions the greatest good to the greatest number must be taken into consideration, and it is very likely, do the best you can somebody's toes will be trod upon. After a grade has been fixed by the Engineer, and approved by the Survey Committee, it is then taken to Councils, when it is approved and the streets ordered to be built upon such grades.

Suppose, then, that some of the cross streets are built upon and perhaps graded, then work is begun on the main street, and as soon as abutters see the cut or fill they run to Councils with a petition to have the grade changed, and the chances are that they will collect, in some way,—even against the recommendations of the Survey Committee—influence enough to have the grade changed (and to change a grade may make a good many changes necessary), and then it shows "bad engineering;" whereas, if left to the Engineer, in the majority of cases, everything would have come out all right.

I have been told of several cases where in opposition to almost everything the Engineer insisted that his grade should be adopted, and now, after the street is finished, it is seen that the Engineer was right. I am in no way interested in the said article, but I think you were rather hard on those that have charge of the street engineering; and also think if you had said that Councils were in fault, in changing grades once established, you would have been nearer right.

ENGINEER.

MARCH 17, 1874.

ASSESSMENTS.

Much complaint is being made,—rightly or wrongly,—over the property assessments for tax purposes. If we might judge from the anxiety that is manifested, there has been a sudden decline in the value of real estate, with a further tendency in that direction. Occasionally the assessments will be in error,—some too high, and others low, but that there should be so many errors as the complaints would indicate, seems to us passing strange. We are not entirely ready to credit it. We are gratified to think, however, that the County Commissioners are fair and honest men, anxious to do what is right, and as a rule, are sufficiently well informed to be just. We may say the same of the city revisors. The bulk of the complaints, however, come from the county, and are the outgrowth, in part, of misrepresentation, we think. The tax for county purposes is but two mills on the dollar, as against twelve mills last year. But the effort is being put forth to reach an exact valuation of property, so that all may fare alike. Hitherto, some were assessed at a merely nominal rate, while others were required to pay on what was about a fair valuation of their property. The assessments were, in other words, unequal. The effort is to remedy this; and if in the county valuation, the assessed value is not more than six times the value of previous years, it is only liable to the same amount of taxation.

There has been, hitherto, a vast amount of inequality in assessments. Some properties that we have heard of, were not assessed at one-twentieth of their value. Others have been assessed at one-tenth, one-sixth, or even one-third of its worth. The present aim is to cure these inequalities, so that all may be taxed on the same basis. The difficulties that develop are the result of errors, in part, attributable to the newness of the venture, and, also because of the failure of many who are properly assessed to understand why such an advance has been made in the assessments. After the present year, there will be less difficulty, more equality, and greater fairness. In the Boards of Revision there is a very proper rule adopted, of requiring those who complain to take oath to the value of their properties. This works no wrong, as none are likely to swear that their property is worth more than it is.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

We are gratified to notice the deep and pervading interest felt, in our sister city of Allegheny, in its public school system. The Board of Control is made up of a considerable number of the best citizens, men of intelligence, means, and earnest purpose. The schools are officered by careful, conscientious teachers, and the city Superintendent is a gentleman of large culture and experience in his profession. There is, however, great anxiety to so improve the schools that they shall rank superior, if possible, at least equal to, those of any other city. This requires thorough system, the employment of the best appurtenances, and the most perfect harmony of spirit and aim. Such qualities caused the grammar schools of Boston to achieve a wide reputation, and invariably promote the prosperity of schools, wherever they are developed. The children are very certain to partake of the spirit that is rife around them,—and where those in authority are united in efforts to elevate the standard of education, the earnest and studious habits of the children reflect the care bestowed on them. It may seem to unobservant minds, that the Allegheny Board of Control becomes excited at times, and is not uniform in its views. But this only indicates the anxiety of all, to promote the improvement of the schools, and is rather an exhibition of interest than of divided opinion. It is not so much what is to do that is discussed, as how to do it. We interpret the animation that finds expression in debate to mean that there is an intense undercurrent of interest in the welfare of the schools. Strong feeling finds expression in decided language, and this is much better than an utter absence of feeling, or interest, or expression. So with the schools. We have rarely met a body of teachers that were mere thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their calling. That they may have each his peculiar plan of procedure, or his special sensitiveness against interference, only argues intensity of conviction, and devoted, but independent, purpose. Perhaps a little mutual forbearance might be advisable, as promoting a cause in which all, we are persuaded, are deeply interested.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Wisconsin Legislature was in session two months, and accomplished as much work as such bodies usually do in four months. The members are paid four hundred dollars per session.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser* has discovered that there is in various parts of Alabama an undue prejudice against nominating conventions, the gist of the complaint seeming to be that they are not representative bodies.

LOCAL OPTION was defeated in the Maryland House of Delegates last week. The Controller reported that last year the State received 169,718 for licenses, and the opponents of local option seemed to be very much troubled as to how this amount of money was to be raised if liquor-selling was to be prohibited.

MANY citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts in West Virginia are favoring the holding of a Convention in Grafton, in May, to designate a location for the permanent capital of the State, that this vexed question may be removed out of the State politics, where it has long been a disturbing element.

THE official returns of the vote in New Hampshire are practically complete. The town of Ellsworth, not yet heard from, has about forty-five votes, three-fourths of which are Democratic. The vote now stands, Weston, 25,573; McCutchins, 24,131; Blackmar, 2,095; scattering, 40. After the vote of Ellsworth is in, Weston will lack about 650 of a majority. The House stands, Democrats, 178; Republicans, 167; which, of course, ensures Weston's election in June. The account may be regarded as closed, and the Granite State is in the hands of the Democrats.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. SUMNER.

The Disease from Which He Suffered—Death of President Lincoln.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* gives the following:

"One of the numerous interesting reminiscences of Mr. Sumner that have been published here is related by the editor of the evening paper of this city, based upon a conversation with the Senator several months ago, from which the following excerpts are made. He was in unusually good spirits, and being interrogated relative to his health, replied, 'I feel almost as well as I ever did.' In speaking of the nature of his disease he referred to it as being the result of the injury received fifteen years ago. He entered into a circumstantial account of the manner in which it had affected him, and said the pain seemed to originate in the spinal column, frequently extending from that to the back part of the head and sometimes to the region of the heart. In such cases, said he, 'the only relief is morphine injections under the skin. It works upon me like magic. It is like a commander-in-chief who cries "Halt." My spine says to pain "Stop," and it stops. This injection always produces a similar effect upon me, although frequently it is necessary to repeat the operation at brief intervals. It being suggested that this treatment, if continued for any length of time, deranged the stomach and interfered with digestion, Mr. Sumner responded: 'So I understand, but it never has had any perceptible effect upon my general health. As for indigestion, in the course of my life, I have never known practically what it is.' The conversation turning upon the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he gave an exceedingly interesting detailed account of his experiences upon that dreadful night. 'I was with Mr. Lincoln all night, and in the morning saw him breathe his last. I had been terribly exercised all night in regard to Mr. Seward, and desired to go to him as soon as possible. My first duty, however, was to the dying President. I therefore stayed by his side all night. When he drew his last breath, some one, I think Stanton, called upon a chaplain who was present to offer prayer. I had already taken my hat to go, but waited until the prayer was concluded, when I left hastily. On reaching the steps I saw Gen. Halleck had preceded me. Anxious to go to Mr. Seward at once, I asked Gen. Halleck if he would take me there in his carriage, which was standing in the street. Gen. Halleck replied that he was going that way, and would do so with pleasure. He added, "I shall have to ask you to wait for me at the Kirkwood House, as I want to see Vice President Johnson"—who was stopping there—"a moment." "Then said Mr. Sumner, for the first time it flashed upon me like an electric shock that Andrew Johnson was President of the United States. So absorbing had been my grief that it had not occurred to me before. Near D street, I think it was, a rope cordon, guarded by soldiers, had been stretched across Tenth street, and a large crowd was collected. Recognizing Gen. Halleck and myself, a number of voices said, "Senator, how is Mr. Lincoln?" "General, is Mr. Lincoln still alive?" I responded in low tone of voice, but loud enough to be heard by all, "Gentlemen, Mr. Lincoln has just died," the announcement being received in sorrowful silence. Arrived in front of the Kirkwood, Gen. Halleck alighted, and saying, "I shall be away but a moment," passed into the hotel. Now, Gen. Halleck was a peculiar man, a man of few words, and when, a minute later, he returned, I inquired, "General, what did you say to Mr. Johnson?" "I simply said," replied the General, "Don't go out of the house without a guard to-day." This, said Mr. Sumner, 'was the way in which Mr. Johnson was informed of the death of Mr. Lincoln, and made aware that he was the President of the United States.'"

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Directors Recommended by the Committee—The Investigating Committee.

The committee appointed by Mayor Stokeley to report a list of directors to be voted for at the coming election of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have reported as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1874.

Hon. Wm. S. Stokeley, Chairman of the meeting of stockholders of Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The committee appointed to confer with the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to report a list of directors to be voted for at the coming election, respectfully submit the following ticket:

J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, John Scott, of Pittsburgh; Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips.

Yours, truly,
DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, Secretary.

Henry Norris, N. W. B. Browne, Alan Wood, D. B. Cummins, and Robert Whitaker.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Under the resolutions passed at the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held on the 10th inst., the following committee was appointed to examine the management and operation of the road, including the value of stock, &c.: Wm. A. Stokes, Chairman; Wm. H. Kemble, D. B. Cummins, Moses Taylor, of New York, A. L. Snowden, D. E. Small, of York, Pennsylvania, and Archibald McIntyre.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Bound to Get a Subscriber Any Way.

He was once out on a jaunt in the township of White Oak, Ingham county, sticking to every farmer until he got his name and money, and it so happened that he came to a house where death had called a few hours before. The farmer's wife was laid out, and the husbandman and his children were grieving over their loss when the editor knocked at the door.

"What's up?" inquired the editor, as he saw the farmer's solemn countenance before him.

"My wife is dead," replied the farmer.

"Is that so?" mused the editor, a little disappointed. "Did she die easy?"

"Dropped off like a lamb."

"Did she say anything?",

"Not a word—just went right to sleep like."

"I didn't know," continued the editor, a sad look on his face, "but what she might have requested you to subscribe for the *Cascade*, which you know is the best paper in the country. If you want it, I'll take your name right in, and under the circumstances I won't charge a cent for the obituary notice!"

The farmer hung off for a while, but before the editor went away he had two additional dollars in his pocket, and had written out an obituary notice for publication in the next issue, which the bereaved husband pronounced "a mighty smart piece."
—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Counter Current.

The crusaders do not have it all their own way. The enemy refuses to surrender at sight. In one Ohio town fearfully worded missives, written in red ink, are sent to those who are engaged in the temperence movement, and threatening them with annihilation. In other towns notices are posted warning the ladies away and denouncing them and their adherents. At Chillicothe a Judge characterized the clergy as infamous scoundrels, who made it their business to circulate lies about honest men; and the women as honest, but the dupes of religious fanatics or intriguing politicians. At Elizabeth, N. J., the Germans congregated, and passed resolutions against the "fanatics" who try to abridge "the personal and religious liberty of a large majority of an enlightened people." They demand the repeal of the Sunday law, and denounce the Mayor for enforcing it. Meantime the "praying bands" abate not one iota of their zeal, and they "go for" whisky wherever that product is to be found.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Mr. Sumner's Successor.

The Boston *Advertiser* advocates Charles Francis Adams as successor to Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate. It says: "Under the Republican administration of Lincoln and Grant he has served his country in positions of high responsibility, and so served it as to deserve the nation's respect and gratitude. Like Charles Sumner, he would of course, make no promises, but upon him as confidently as upon Sumner we could rely that he would never degrade the great office of Senator or prove false to the best standards of Massachusetts Republicanism. His election, beyond that of any other man, would convince the country that the old Bay State proposed hereafter to vindicate her professions by her practice, and it would reanimate the discouraged ardor of political and public virtue wherever it has been assailed."

Wendell Phillips, it is announced, will also be a prominent candidate for the position, in addition to half a dozen other gentlemen previously named.

Education in New Mexico.

The last place where decided educational progress would be expected is New Mexico, and yet we have before us a circular from the Secretary of that Territory to the Commissioner of Education, which contains some very significant educational statistics. The aggregate statement shows that there are 164 schools in the Territory, 7,102 pupils, and 195 teachers. In 1870 there were but 44 schools, 1,798 pupils, and 72 teachers. There is still room for growth, however, as the Secretary reports that there are 22,969 children of school age in New Mexico, of whom 15,974 are without the opportunity of attending school. In all the schools, both the common and higher branches of English and Spanish are taught.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

M. Ollivier's Opinion of Bismarck.

During an interview with a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, M. Ollivier remarked:

"I think that it may be said that M. de Bismarck's reputation as a statesman has been exaggerated unduly. It is not difficult to earn the reputation of a great diplomatist when you have a Moltke and 1,000,000 of armed and well disciplined men behind you. If he had failed there would have been a general outcry against Bismarck on account of his utter unscrupulousness. If you have no scruples you can accomplish a great many things honest men cannot hope to do. You come to see me here as a friend and might easily take some object off my table when by back was turned if you were as unscrupulous as M. de Bismarck is. I look on that carelessness of all moral restraint and the having immense material force at his back as the two great causes of Bismarck's success as a statesman. Of course, he is clever (*habile*) as well; but I have, I believe, stated the chief reasons of his success, and I think there are symptoms that M. de Bismarck has reached the summit of his power. I look on these revelations of General La Marmora's as very damaging, and the proof that they are so is the immense annoyance shown by the German Chancellor at the publication of General La Marmora's book. Many little signs seem to me to indicate that M. de Bismarck may calculate too much on his own skill and the military strength of Germany. That he did provoke us in 1870 I look on as being beyond all doubt. Why should the Emperor have gone to war? He had just been confirmed in power by an enormous majority. France was prosperous and happy. The Emperor had loyally accepted constitutional government in France, and the prospects of the dynasty were never better. If we had wanted a war with Prussia we could easily have found a pretext for it. We had, for instance, only to call on the Germans to fulfill the fifth article of the treaty of Prague. That would have been considered a *casus belli* by Bismarck, we know very well."

PERSONAL.

MR. SUMNER worshipped at King's Chapel while he lived in Boston.

MARSHAL SERRANO, President of the Spanish Republic, is to receive a salary of $100,000 per annum.

PRINCE KALAKENA has been elected King of Hawaii, to succeed Lunalilio. The elections were quiet.

QUEEN VICTORIA has expressed her highest admiration and warmest thanks for the gallant display by the troops in Ashantee.

REV. JOHN L. STEPHENS, the missionary lately assassinated in Mexico, was a native of Wales, and was only 27 years old. He was educated in California, and before entering upon his work in Mexico was for a time pastor of a Congregational church at South Vallejo, California.

THE Philadelphia *Press* revives Mr. Kingsley's suggestion that New England ought to bury one of her distinguished dead in Westminster Abby, and intimates that Charles Sumner should have that honor. When we have living examples of Sumner's unselfish devotion to principle, it will be time to talk about it, if such a burial were possible. At present, the country cannot afford to spare even the dead body of Mr. Sumner.

MR. GEORGE D. BAYARD, who enlivens the columns of the Brooklyn *Argus* with daily sallies of wit and satire from his trenchant pen, perpetrates the following good thing upon the lately departed "Uncle Caleb."

"Wealth, says the Jewish sage, takes wings,
In spite of all our pains—
Which may be why our Cushing finds
It hard to hold his Gaines."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE river and creeks of Alabama are overflowing their banks.

THE German saloon keepers of New York are forming a Protective Association.

THE spice factory of O. J. Fells & Bro., near Wilmington, Del., was burned on Tuesday morning. Loss fifty-five thousand dollars.

THE wife of Francis Bidwell was found at her residence in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, with her throat cut from ear to ear with a razor. Mr. Bidwell reported that the case was one of suicide, but the police are investigating the affair.

THE contest for Sumner's successor is narrowing. The principal candidates are now conceded to be Dawes, Adams, Hoar and Banks. It is thought that the Democrats, who have seventy-five of the two hundred and eighty votes, will unite on a Liberal Republican.

AT a meeting of the New York Produce Exchange, on Wednesday, speeches were made in favor of putting steam on and deepening the Erie Canal, and resolutions to that effect and for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Albany to influence legislation needful to the object desired were adopted.

A GARNIER, the billiardist, in answer to a challenge by Rudolph, says he will play him in New York a game of 3 ball French carom of five hundred points up, for one thousand dollars a side, with 2½ balls, on a five-by-ten table—the game to take place a week after his match with Maurice Daly for the championship of the world.

A FEW DAYS ago a New Orleans horse railroad sunk 47,000 counterfeit five-cent nickel coins in the Mississippi river, the receipts of one year. The counterfeiting of these coins is carried on so extensively in New Orleans that the *Picayune* estimates that one thousand people daily pay the fares on the horse railroad with bogus coin.

A DISPATCH from Salisbury, North Carolina, says: One report, from scientific scources, states that the internal noises heard in Bald Mountain resemble those heard in Mount Etna preparatory to a volcanic eruption. Throughout the entire country and for a distance of sixteen miles, extending into adjoining counties, these sounds are not only heard, but trembling and reverberation of the earth is perceptibly felt. No signs of fire or lava have yet been discovered.

THE New York ticket agents of the Erie Railway for a long time suspected that a system of fraud was practiced by conductors, by which the company was losing large sums, and last week four conductors of the Delaware Division and three residents of Port Jervis were arrested and put under bonds on suspicion of being implicated. It is said that the practice has been for certain conductors to return, without punching, a portion of the tickets collected by them and to deliver them to persons outside, who sold them to be used again.

ADVICES by correspondents from Honolulu to March 7, later than published, reports that the riot by a mob of Queen Emma's adherents was more serious than at first stated. When the announcement of her defeat was made, the mob attacked the Court House and house of Assembly, and beat several of its members, one of whom afterwards died. They tore up the seats and desks, set fire to the house, when the United States and British marines landed and dispersed the mob. W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered his thanks to the Government for timely interference. The King is still threatened with assassination.

The Identification of Livingstone.

Some of the English journals suggest that there should be a formal official identification of Livingstone's body. Commenting on late news from Zanzibar, a writer says: "We presume that on arrival of the remains at Zanzibar steps will be taken to identify the body as that of the deceased traveler. Dr. Livingstone's arm was broken by a lion some years ago, and never regained its original form. This fact will afford a crucial test of identity even to any one who was not personally acquainted with him, and it is to be hoped that, in the absence of Dr. Kirk, there may be some one at Zanzibar who is aware of this fact."

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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Change of Season
1874.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
At Bargains—Foreign and American.
NEW COLORED SILKS,
Elegant shades in new Spring colors.
Striped and Fancy Check Silks
For Children.
New Spring Delaines, 12½ upwards—latest styles.
New Spring Alpaca at 25c—the newest shades.
Our Black Alpaca Stock
Embraces the usual Good Bargains in all qualities.
New Mourning Goods very low of every kind.
Fine Colored Goods, just for Spring—New Styles.
Cassimeres,
Cloths and Jeans
For Men's and Boys' wear at very low prices.
Ladies Black and Colored Suits for Spring.
Specialty made of made-up
Ladies' Black Suits,
LADIES' SILK AND
Cashmere Polonaise!
Direct from Lyons—hand Embroidered.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
As low as $2—in new styles.
OTTOMAN SHAWLS!
Extra low—splendid assortment.
Black and White Checked and Striped Shawls.
White and Buff P. K.'s Swisses, Barred Nainsooks.
Plain and Barred Jaconets, Tarlataines, Yomesite Stripes.
And a Handsome Stock of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT
165, 167 AND 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

SEMPLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS
1874.
New Spring Goods,
Of all kinds,
On Second Floor.
Marseilles Quilts,
Toilet Quilts,
Honey Comb Quilts.
SECOND FLOOR
Is now fitted up a general storeroom, where all kinds of Goods may be found on first floor.
Wall Screens,
Toilet Sets,
Bureau Sets.
Toilet Sacques,
Chemises,
Ladies' Night Gowns.
Ladies' and Misses Fine White Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine White
Muslin Underwear.
Children's and Misses' Of all kinds.
Fine Underwear.
LADIES' FANCY STRIPED SHAWLS,
Fine—only $2 00—very cheap.
Calico Waists,
White Waists,
Chintz Waists.
Linen Waists,
Alpaca Waists,
Embroidered Waists.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS of every description—lowest to finest qualities.
Handsome New Flowers,
Pom Pons,
Mourning Flowers.
Hats and Bonnets,
Scarfs, Ruchings,
Ribbons and Flowers.
This department will be found to be very attractive at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SEMPLE.

128.

B. & B.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
Attractive Prices.
ONE CASE
27 Inch BALEMO POPLINS,
AT 25 CENTS.
6-4 American Poplins,
AT 37½ CENTS.
Choice New Shades—usual value 50c.
A LARGE LOT
27 Inch, All Wool French Cashmeres,
AT 75 CENTS—bought at a sacrifice—well worth $1 per yard, and all choice seasonable shades.
NEW SUMMER SILKS
In great variety—just opened.
New Japanese Silks,
New Mohair Dress Goods
In the new Grey effects.
26 inch Sylvanius Cloths,
Silk Warp—in Grey and Brown,
Elegant Goods.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Housekeeping Goods
1874.
New Styles Dark Prints, fast colors, at 6½c.
New Styles of Dark Prints, light and dark at 8½c.
New Spring Styles of
Calicos, Cretonnes, Percales
AND CHINTZES.
Crash for Towels, All Pure Linen, at 8½c.
Huck Towels, All Pure Linen, at 8½c.
A fine stock of
Huck & Damask Towels,
French Towels, &c.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins. Linen Sheetings.
Linen Pillow Case Muslins, Table Linens, Checks, Tickings, Ginghams.
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
and Mattings.
A new and elegant stock of Carpets of all kinds.
A new and complete stock of Oil Cloths, &c., for stairs and floors.
Straw & Cocoa Mattings,
Plain, Striped and Checked.
Window Hollands and Blinds, Window Fixings, Cornices, &c.
Lace Curtains and Vestibule Laces, all widths, handsome patterns.
A new and fine assortment of
Hassocks, Stools, Ottomans, &c.
In all the new shapes.
Stair Rods, Tassels, Curtain Holders, &c.
Rugs, Mats, Door Mats, Linings, &c.
A full and Complete Stock of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
AT
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 25 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1 00 and $1 50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICES and YARDS, 224 and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 PerCent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

MILLS & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.
CEMENT.
100 bbls Rosendale;
200 bbls Louisville;
150 bbls Cumberland;
For sale by
Jan. 26, 1874. J. B. CANFIELD
116 Water stre

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

SEMPLE.

New Fancy Goods for Spring
1874.
New Spring
Hats and Bonnets,
Pearl and Straw, in French Chip Milan.
An elegant assortment of low to finest
New Spring Flowers.
New Ribbons,
Scarfs, Neck-Ties,
Handsome
Sash Ribbons.
Real and Imitation Plaits, Rolls, Hair Switches, &c.
Black and Colored
KID GLOVES,
In best makes.
Ladies' Lisle and
Berlin Gloves
In colors, 1 to 7 buttons.
Roman Gold Ball and Chain for Collars and Cuffs.
Windsor Scarfs in plaid, Roman and variety of shades.
New Style Neck Ruchings,
White and Colored.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Dresses—very handsome.
Infants' Merino Shawls, handsomely embroidered—cheap.
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered
Pillow Shams.
Neck Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Suspenders, Braces.
Ladies', Misses' and Gents' plain and fancy Hosiery, all kinds.
Balbriggan Hosiery for
Ladies and Gents.
Black Jewelry, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons.
Silver and Oxydised Vinnegarettes, &c.
New Furnishing Goods and
FANCY GOODS,
AT
165, 167 AND 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Mourning Goods
A Large Stock of the
FOLLOWING GOODS,
Black Henriette Cloth,
Black Cashmere,
Black Silk Warp Cashmere,
Black Tamise,
Black Silk Warp Alpacs,
Black Drap D'Ete,
Black Drap D'Alma,
Black Striped Hernani,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

INSURANCE.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
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This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
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OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Street
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - $300,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange on Germany and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to the business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. [illegible], Jr., J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. [illegible], Z. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, [illegible] Siebert, P. Habersman.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

So little change develops, from day to day, during what is felt to the waiting period, that no new feature in the situation remains to be mentioned. All financiers and workmen desire some action on the part of Congress, believing that this, whatever it may be, will impart vigor to the market. Not only in this city, but in all parts of the country, there is a stagnant condition of trade. Usually at this time the spring trade is flourishing and active. Now we have instead only such transactions as will supply the hand-to-mouth demand to which traders all over the country are restricting themselves, and will continue restricting themselves until the measure of values substituted for specie by law, and used exclusively be domestic trade since the suspension of specie payments, is unalterably defined. For no one who conducts his business prudently is willing to take a full line of goods until he knows that the measure by which he buys will be the measure by which he is to sell.

The paramount duty of Congress is, therefore, to act promptly in this matter, and the sooner it acts the less will be the loss to the country. It is not merely business interests which are suffering; it is everything into which money enters as an element. The great industries of the country are crippled and labor is distressed. If what is asked of Congress were the solution of a complicated problem, delay might with reason be conceded. But it is the decision of the very simple question of contraction or inflation. Congress has simply befogged itself by discussion, and it is time at least for the vote as to the amount of legal tender circulation. After that is recorded there will then be time for discussion of the banking question, and we defer extended comment on it until the important first step, which is defining the legal tender circulation, has been taken.

The Philadelphia banks seem to be doing a rather better business. They increased their loans last week $337,665, and lost in specie and reserve $598,260, and in deposits 129,809. The circulation increased $18,402, and national bank notes $86,036. The business at bank was still large, but the clearings were $4,761,904 less than those of the previous week, and the balance $523,683 less. The most noticeable feature in their statement is the large loss in legal tender reserve with no corresponding reduction in deposits. The proportion of greenbacks to deposits and circulation is still large.

The new ten cent fractional currency is just finding its way into circulation, and, adorned as it is with an admirably engraved vignette of the expressive and well remembered face of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of this State, it is received with much favor. The note is in all respects a great improvement on former issues, and this vignette, in likeness as well as in execution, would do no discredit to Sartain's best efforts.

The revised speculation in Union Telegraph is believed to rest upon two things; first, that the Company owes no floating debt, and has $500,000 to $600,000 on hand, in cash, loans, and supplies; second, that negotiations are on foot for securing to it the controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. Judging from the number of "puts" sold, Saturday and today, on Western Union, it seems likely that the project for mixing these two telegraph companies arose since Gould's entrance into the Union Pacific direction. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph is a company of $10,000,000 nominal capital, with 100,000 shares, of which some 12,400 are still owned by the Company. The plan is to trade the stock of one company for that of the other. The possibility of a suit, and general mix is the source of Gould's evident plan of depressing the price of Western Union.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 20 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111⅞	112
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	120	120½
Do. do. 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20's 1864,	120	119¾
" 1865	120¾	120⅝
" 1867	118⅝	118⅝
" 1868—coupons	119½	119½
10-40's	114	114
Currency 6's	116⅝	116⅝
New 5 per cents	114⅜	114⅜
10-40's—coupons	114	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100⅞	101⅛
A. & P. preferred	16⅜	16⅜
Erie	43⅝	43⅝
C. C. & I. C.	81⅜	81⅜
Ste. Paul	43⅝	43⅝
Do. preferred	65	64⅝
Michigan Southern	86	86
Do. Central	86	86
North Western Common	54⅜	54⅜
Do. preferred	73	73⅛
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		87⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44⅜
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	30	31
Union Pacific	34⅝	34⅝
Toledo & Wabash	47⅞	47⅞
Harlem	135¾	135¾
Chicago and Alton	105	104⅞
Adams Express	97	96⅜
American Express	64⅜	64⅜
U. S. Express	71	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76	76
Quicksilver	31⅞	31⅞
Canton	76	
Terre Haute	11	11
Panama	116	116
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾
Merchants Union Express	27	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 20 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	58⅜
" scrip	98
Reading	55⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	123
Oil Creek	17⅜
Lehigh Valley	67⅜
A. & W. R. R.	30
Central Transportation	44
Empire do.	51½

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

Money was in better demand at 4@5. Sterling was dull at 484½@484¾ for sixty days and 487¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $309,000. Gold closed at 112, after selling at 111⅞@112¾. The carrying rates were 2, flat, and finally 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $114,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Governments were dull. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was weak at the opening. Business and prices declined ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. At and after the first board the principal stocks were firmer, and a recovery of ⅛ to 1½ per cent. occurred. Western Union was the centre of attraction, and led the other stocks, both in the decline and advance. During the afternoon there was a slight falling off along the list on a very dull market, due to the absense of a large number of members of the Stock Exchange, who went to Chester, Pennsylvania, this morning, to attend the launch of the new steamer. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 107,600 shares, of which 48,500 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Northwest common.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120; 6-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119¾; do. '65, 120⅝; do. '65, new, 118⅝; do. '67, 120⅝; do. '68, 119½; new 5's, 114⅝; 10-40's, 114; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 91; do. new, 91; Virginia, new, 35; do. old, 32; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77¾; Quicksilver, 31¾; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 64½; United States Express, 71¼; Pacific Mail, 44¼; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 43¾; do. preferred, 69½; Harem, 131; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 86½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¼; Northwestern common, 54⅝; do. preferred, 72; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 43¼; do. preferred, 64½; Toledo & Wabash, 48¼; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 11; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 75; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore, 78⅝; Panama, 115½; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 34⅝; Central Pacific, 94¼; Union, 84¼; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, March 18—5 P. M.—Consols, 92@92¼; 8-20s of '65, 109½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; Erie, 40@40¼.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes 59f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

The general markets continue quiet and present but little that is really new or important; the demand for the leading staples is still restricted to supplying immediate necessities, while as regards values, there have been no changes of any consequence within the past twenty-four hours. Our merchants generally are expecting an improved trade next month, and there is no reason apparent just now why their expectations should not be fully realized.

APPLES—There is a fair demand, but no change in rates, which continue to range from $2.50 to $4.50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—$2.75@3 ₩ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¾@5 ₩ lb.

BACON—Market quiet and unchanged; mediums, 2.15@2.2; sugars, $2.30@2.35.

BUTTER—The market is generally reported dull, in consequence of a diminished demand, and, as might be expected, dealers generally are more anxious to realize, being apprehensive that prices will not much longer rule; prime to choice may be quoted 40@43—it requires a fine article to bring 45

CHEESE—Sales in a jobbing way at 12@13¾ for prime Ohio Factory, and 18@18¾ for New York.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher, with sales at $14@15 ₩ brl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and unchanged. Apples, 3@3½. Peaches, prime halves, 14@15; mixed, 10@12.

EGGS—Continue to come in quite freely, and stocks are still accumulating—some dealers allege that there has not been such a stock of eggs in this market for several years. Prices are weak and declining—fresh, 16@17.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local trade, but the market is quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flour, $5.25@7.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $7.50@8.25 for red winter wheat, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@6.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, but our merchants are expecting an increased demand from the country within the next week or two, at which time the country roads become better so that goods can be moved. Our eastern advices, particularly from New York, report the coffee trade as being considerably unsettled under the influence of recent dispatches from Rio, which are regarded as being unfavorable to holders. All our New York exchanges, of Tuesday, quote a decline of one and a half cents ₩ lb, and the reduction is generally understood was not much out of the way after all, although there is not a roaster in this city that can get out with a whole skin on the stock purchased prior to the break.

—The war among the Coffee roasters still goes on; we noted a reduction of three cents ₩ lb in our report of Tuesday, and we have now to record a further reduction of two cents, making a decline of five cents within the week—Rio eight hours. It is true, there has been a break in the eastern markets during the time in question, but the sharp decline here was brought about entirely by local competition; the great object of the roasters, for the time being, is to see who can sell the cheapest Coffee.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11@11¼; Ex. C, 10¾; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin, Extra C, 9¾; Fra Nu, 9; Extra, 8¾; Empire, 8¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20@21; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 17@18, Roasted 1 pound packages, 24@26@28c ₩.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUP—Extra White Drips, 50c; Sugar Drips, 45c; Amber, 40@43; lower grades, 38@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

GRAIN—There is little or nothing doing in Wheat in this market, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1.40@1.45 for red winter and $1.50@1.65 for white. Rye and Corn continue scarce, and on the basis may be fairly quoted at 73@75c, as to quality, and there is considerable inquiry for the latter. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, but the inquiry is not so urgent as in the case of ear, which is wanted for feeding. Rye continues scarce, and is selling upon arrival at $1@1.05. The latter is the rate reported from at the recent advance, and the supply is barely equal to the demand. We continue to quote Oats at 60@62½. There is no movement in Barley.

HOMINY—$5@5.50 per brl.

HAY—There is some inquiry for prime baled, and the supply of this kind is light, scarcely equal to the demand; may be quoted at $30@32 ₩ ton, as to quality.

ONIONS—$4@6 ₩ brl, according to quality and condition. Cabbage, $1@1.50 ₩ doz.

MAPLE SYRUP & SUGAR—Syrup in gallon kegs still quotable at $1.40@1.50. Sugar, in grain, 12@13.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and weak, although prices have undergone no quotable change. Prime Early Rose, in bbls, are offering ₩ bushel by the carload, and $1.30@1.35 out of store. Other kinds are offering for considerably less.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb, 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Extra Mess Pork, $15.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Shoulders, Short Cut, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 10¾. Do, in bbls, 9¾c. Pure Kettle, 11¾. Do, in 3 ⅛, caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₩ pound. Do, in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₩. Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firm, and holders generally have got their ideas up; we continue to quote at $5.50@5.60 per bushel to the trade, and $5.75@6 in a small way. Timothy Seed dull at $3.25@3.50. Flax Seed is in demand at $2.20@2.30

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

Following were arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon to-day and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
	No cars	No cars	No cars
Sunday.	60 "	4 "	4 "
Monday.	64 "	24 "	18 "
Tuesday.	64 "	34 "	16 "
Wednesday—till noon	38 "	11 "	6 "
Total	245 "	60 "	44 "
Same time last week	62 "	49 "	49 "

CATTLE.

We predicted in our report of the 14th that trade was likely to be even better this week than it was last, and subsequent events have demonstrated that we were not far out of the way. With scarcely an average supply and an increased demand, and with a strong market both at Chicago and Buffalo, sellers have had a decided advantage over buyers, and it is scarcely necessary to add they are making all they can out of it; buyers, whenever the opportunity offers are not slow in breaking down prices, hence there is an imaginary decline in cattle—retailing whenever they can do so. Prices have further advanced; sales were made yesterday and to day at an advance of fully 25c ₩ cwt, as compared with the corresponding days of last week, and cattle have been picked up about as fast as they arrived, and the fact, at the afternoon of to-day noon, when we left the yards there was but few remaining unsold, and the demand was not well satisfied. The sales from and including Monday up until noon to day footed up 974 head, and we have no doubt buyers will take at least as many more cattle within the next 48 hours? They can get them both the Philadelphia and New York shippers are hungry for cattle, as they had good markets this week, and then there are a number of country buyers in attendance. The sales up until this writing foot up 33 cars for Philadelphia, as follows: R. Maynes & Co. 19 cars; John McArdle, 3 cars; L. Shamberg, 5 cars; J. Eustis, 1 car; Isaac Ault, 4 cars; while up until the same time there had been but 6 cars purchased for New York, 2 cars by Simon Uiery and 4 cars by Wm. Irson. We have no doubt but nothing solid above 6¾, and this is as high perhaps as we should quote, but at the same time we have but little doubt but what quite a number of extra thick cattle, fine and smooth, weighing say from 1,450 to 1,500 lbs. could have been disposed of at an ¼ to ½ more, as the supply of choice beeves was very meagre. However, while it is true that prices have been advanced here about 50c per cwt within the past two weeks, it is also true in taking the western markets, Chicago in particular, as a basis, that the advance in this market is not at all out of the way—we mention this because some of the eastern buyers are disposed to think that prices here are too high here, whereas in fact there is but little difference in rates for prime stock between here and Chicago notwithstanding we are from 400 to 500 miles nearer the eastern markets, and while the difference in freights is not by any means what it should be, taking the distance into consideration, it is slightly in favor of Pittsburgh.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500@1,600 steers	6.65@6.75
Extra 1,300@1,400 steers	6.40@6.50
Prime 1,100@1,200 steers,	5.75@6.00
Good 1,000@1,050 steers	5.00@5.25
Stockers, 800@900 lbs	4.00@4.25
Bulls, as to quality	2.75@4.75
Old cows, stags, etc.	2.50@3.50

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this writing have been fair, footing up 44 cars, but with an active demand and a pretty sharp competition the most of the strong 40 as an advance of ¼ to ⅜ of a cent ₩ lb. There was an improvement in point of quality, the offerings of the finer grades, considering the number on sale being large, but they brought very full prices. Joseph Price, one of our heaviest Philadelphia buyers, reported that his purchases had cost about three shillings ₩ cwt more than those of last week, and this we have no doubt was the experience of buyers almost without an exception. Included in the sales were the following: P. R. Ashbury and Son sold 1 car fine wool, 105 lbs to H Eriaman at 7¼; Watson & Briggs, 1 car fancy Ohio 120 lbs at 8¼; George Penitte, 1 car 93 lbs at 7¾; Sadler, Havens & Hamilton & Co., 2 cars 92 lbs at 7.30; Asbury & Son, 1 car 88 lbs at 7¼. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 6¾, and it must be something pretty common that drops down under 5¾@6. Trade in this class of stock has been in favor of the selling interest for several weeks past and the general indications are that this will continue until shearing time, as producers will naturally hold for very stiff prices now that clipping is so near at hand

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has taken the back track quite awhile past, and to-day was no exception, which always has a depressing effect, and then the high prices prevailing lately has curtailed the demand very much—usually there are not as many hogs being purchased for either Philadelphia or New York as usual at this season of the year, and the demand is not very brisk, nothing else. However, the indications do not favor any material or permanent shrinkage in prices, especially as regards the finer grades, which are known to be in light supply, hence the outlook to shippers and dealers generally is not satisfactory. Prime Philadelphia hogs were quoted at noon to day at 6¾, and fair to prime Yorkers at 5¾@6¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874.

The Crude market is still reported steady, and, notwithstanding the depression in the product, prices are fully sustained; quoted to-day at $1.60@1.65 ₩ brl, at Parker, equal to about 4½c ₩ gallon delivered here. It is very evident the market is sustained by the purchases of tankers, who are buying on speculation, as refiners very generally, are purchasing very sparingly, if at all, as they can't see their way clear, in the present condition of affairs, to increase their stock at prevailing prices. Refined continues very dull, and exporters are still virtually out of the market; March, Philadelphia delivery, nominal at 14@14¼. In a word, there are neither buyers nor sellers for the time being.

Oil barrels quiet and nominally unchanged at $1.85 for countries, and $1.70 for city make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brady & Co,	Citizens O. W.	243
Stevenson	Central O. W.	1,200
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	148
Fisher Bros.	Sunbeam O. W.	227
L.W Young	Hutchinson O. W.	708
Total		2,725

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; $5@5.60.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring $1.24; No 2 $1.18¾ cash; $1.18¾ April; No. 3 $1.16@1.16; rejected $1.09¾. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61c cash; 61¾@61¾ seller April; 64½c May. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 42½c regular; 43¾c fresh; rejected 42½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 fresh 86@87c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1.55@1.57.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; $14.50 cash; $14.55@14.60 April. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $8.87½@9.10 cash. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 93½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton more active at 16¾c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and State, $5.35@5.60; extra Ohio, $6.25@7.50; St. Louis, $6.30@11.00. Wheat dull and lower. No 2 spring, $1.48@1.50. No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52@1.53. Rye dull at 98c@$1.02. Barley quiet at $1.95. Malt dull. Corn a shade firmer; new western mixed 85@88c; old do, 88@91c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western, 60@62½c. Hay firm at $1.00@1.06. Hops steady at 18@35c. Groceries quiet. Crude petroleum firm at 7c; refined easier at 14¾c. Eggs heavy at 18@18½c. Pork firmer at $16.25. Beef active; plain mess, 10¾@11c. Cut meats quiet. Middles heavy at 9¼@9¾c. Lard firmer at 9¾@9¾c. Butter quiet at 25@41c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c. Whisky heavy at 93½@98c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Flour in good local and Cuba demand; fair $4.85; single extra $5.50; double $6; treble $6.25@7.25; family $8 @9.25. Corn: white 77@78c; yellow mixed 79c; yellow 80c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Bran: none on landing. Hay dull; prime $18. Pork in fair demand and firmer at $16.37½@16.50. Dry salt meats scarce and firmer at 6¾, 8¾@9 8¾c. Bacon in good demand and firmer at 7¾, 7¾, 9¾@9¾c. Hams dull at 11¾@12¾c. Lard dull; tierce 9@9¾c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar dull; fair 7¾c. Molasses in fair demand; inferior 25; fermenting 55c. Whisky dull; Louisiana 94c; Cincinnati $1.00. Coffee 22@27½c. Corn meal dull and lower at $3.60. Cotton buoyant; sales 13,400 bales—largest day's sales of the season; prices ¼@⅝c dearer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15¼@15⅝c; middling to strict middling 16@16¼c; good middling 17c; receipts 3,804; exports to continent 1,000; stock 274,328; unsold 179,400.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton dull and drooping at 15¾c. Flour and Barley unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.45. Corn quiet at 62@67c. Oats quiet at 50@55c. Pork active at $15.12½. Lard steady; moderate demand; steam 8¾c; kettle 9¼. Bulk meats firm at 7½@7¾c; sides 8¾c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm at 6¾@6¾@8¾@8¾@9¼c. Whisky steady; moderate demand at 90c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Flour: improved demand; $5.37½ for superfine. Wheat dull; red $1.48. Rye steady; 94@96c. Corn dull; 78@80c. Oats dull; 57@60c. Coffee dull; 22½@26c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 14¾c. Whisky dull; 97c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton active and strong; middling 9¾@10¾c; good ordinary 9¼@10¼c. Receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 2,216. Hogs: receipts 13,000; light fat hogs steady and firm; heavy about unchanged. Lard active; 9¾@10¼c. Bacon steady; 7@7¾@9@9¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour steady; $5.80@8.90. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.28; No. 2 $1.22¼. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 44c. Corn steady; moderate demand; 59½c. Rye steady; No. 1 fresh 86½c. Barley quiet; No. 1 $1.64; No. 3 $1.47.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weak at 79@79½c. Oats firm at 58@62c. Rye firm at 96@92c. Pork unchanged; bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c. Lard 9¾c. Butter in fair demand at 35@40c. Whisky nominal at 96¾@97c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour, and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; amber $1.47; seller May $1.53; No. 2 red $1.43. Corn quiet; high mixed 66¾c; seller April 67c; no grade 64c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady at 11¾@12c for standard white; 16@16¼c for State test car lots.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton active at 8¼@8¼d; sales 20,000 including speculative and exports 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Others unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Cotton advanced ⅛c in all grades. Wheat lower at $1.35@1.40. Oats quiet at 54@54c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 18.—Wheat steady; No 1 Michigan $1.80. Corn dull at 80c. Oats quiet at 55c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Cotton firm at 12¾@14½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 18.—Cattle: receipts 612, making a total for the week of 3,485; market slow for want of stock at strong yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600, making a total for the week of 2,200; market slow for want of stock; all grades $6.60@7.50. Hogs: receipts 1,700, making a total for the week of 10,100; market dull and pens bare of stock; Yorkers $5.25@5.50; heavy hogs $5.50@5.75.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Cattle: receipts 3,255; market opened moderately active; under heavy run became quiet prices dropped slightly; sales of fair to choice steers at $4.75@5.50; extra $5.80@6; stockers and feeders $3@4.55; closing dull; shipments 2,218. Hogs: receipts 13,000; light fat hogs steady and firm; heavy about unchanged; range at $4.75@6 for common to extra; bulk sales $5.15@5.25; shipments 9,500. Sheep: receipts 1,626; active, strong and higher; $5.50@7 for common to prime; $7.37@7.50 for extra, with a lot of fancy at $8.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The trade movement was checked by the inclement weather, and the volume of business was light in first hands. Jobbing branches were not active. Cotton goods are in moderate demand at irregular prices. Garnier's fancy prints are advanced by agents to 8½c, but are still jobbing on that price. Dress fabrics are in good demand. Woolens are very quiet. Cotton shawls are lower, but worsted makes are steady.

Wool.

BOSTON, March 18.—Wool remains without material change. There is a fair demand for fine fleeces, but otherwise the trade has been quiet. Fine fleeces are quite firm, with sales of choice lots of extra and double extra at 55@57c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@52½c. Fine superfine and pulled the sales have been at 40@ 53c.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, March 18—There is no new feature in the iron market. Quotations remain unchanged, but there must be considered as nominal. Reports from other points indicate a better feeling. The furnaces and mills are using large quantities of iron, thus reducing their stocks, but show no indications of further purchases. The slight inquiry for car wheel metal still continues, and holders are in hopes of further improvement, but concessions on this class of iron must be made to effect sales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car 3 head, Bailey & Co; 1 car, Wm. McQuiston & Co; 100 bris Bust. S B Floyd & Co; 100 do. W G Miller; 300 do, owners; 31 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 3 bris eggs, E P; 2 bris and 2 bdls brooms, Arbuckles & Co, 25 do, J Seibert; 5 pkgs butter, Volgt M & Co; 10 bris apples, Loh & C; 2 do d do, W J Steel &c; 7 bris butter, C P Markey; 45 sks flour, C F Brown; 4 pkgs lard, 1 do s butter, 1 do tallow, E Moye & Co; 2 cars m iron, McKnight D & Co; 1 car do, Wm Kelly & Co; 1 car syrup, H Riddle Son & Co; 10 bxs do sugar, L F Yoder; 30 bris salt, H Lippincott; 16 bris onion sette, A K Long; 1 car hay, Scott & Co; 240 s iron, W Mullins; 200 bris lime, Mills & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car w ware, W H Lippencott; 1 do lumber, W J McMasters; 1 do, R P Burgan; 4 do oil bris, Central Ref Co; 3 crates w ware, Lueble Bro; 1 car half bris beer, C Kittner; 2 bxs organs, J J Norton; 3 pkgs paint, o E Palmer; 3 bxs brushes, W Haslage & Co; 3 do, J H Hunker; 3 do, Curry & M; 1 car wood, H Lippencott; 24 sks oats 24 do potatoes, F Schield; 12 bags c seed; W Welsh & Co; 3 cars potatoes, Volgt M & Co; 10 sks rye, W J Meek; 30 bris apples, G S Newell; 5 do d apples; Banner Bros & Co; 30 kegs oat meal, K J Blanchard; 5 bris do, T C Jenkins; 30 jugs syrup, W J Steel & Co; 24 do, P Duff & Son; 42 do, H Riddle Son & Co; 12 bdls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 6 bris molasses, J L Sloane; 7 bris sugar, Johnston baker & Co; 30 pkgs mdse, Luebbe Bro; 1 car hay, J & W Fairley; 20 bris eggs, E Moye & Co; 7 do, Loh & C.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car staves, G Schmidt; 1 do, F Kober; 1 car hay, J Orr; 1 do oats, R Knox & Son; 12 do ice, J Hershenrother; 5 do, L Tresser; 3 do, Lutz & W; 100 bris flour, S Lindsay & Co; 5 cars lumber, Anshutz & Co; 2 do ice, A Hershenrother; 2 do, J Hoffman; 1 do shingles, M Simon; 2 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do, Robinson & Co; 1 car hay, Thompson & P; 22 cases tobacco, A Wilson; 3 bales hops, G Ober; 5 do, M Wells & Co; 2 sks flour, J S Clarke & Co; 15 bris liquor, P H Hile & Co; 4 cars ice, J A Eckert; 1 do, W Hoffman; 1 car barley, J N Straub & Co; 1 do straw, C A Worcester; 1 do, J Kannish; 1 do, H Cordier; 2 do lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do, S Stedeford & Co; 1 do terra cotta, Akron S P Co; 4 bbls eggs, J Herbert; 2 do do, J Grogan; 3 bxs eggs, McFerron Bro; 3 bris do, J & Clarke & Co; 20 bales cotton, Eagle C Mills.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—15 cars ice Chas L I Co; 24 do E J Unger, 16 do City ice Co, 16 do Straub and G; 2 do scrap W McKinney and S, 4 cars ice, Allegheny ice Co; 1 do, Kingman C and Co; 1 do Shoenberger B and Co; 22 do coal Sable C Co; 36 do N Y and C G C Co; 36 do Arbuckle D and Co, 5 do Lumbard Bro; 6 cars and Bro, 6 bris cabbage D McCarthy, 5 do J G McLain, 32 sks potatoes G Brennan, 9 calves P Lorz, 2 do do, Downberger, 1 do do, Hoffman, 15 sks oats F Kersch, 2 bris eggs 1 bx butter Ubert and S, 2 bris eggs 1 do beans Voigt M and Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars corn McHenry & H; 5 do barley Pier D & Co; 1 do, M F Herron & Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, F. R. R. LESSEE.

Graff B and Co. m	4	Isabella Furnace. o	8
Brown & Co. m	1	Zug & Co. o	1
J W Porter. m	6	Nimick and Co. m	11
J Reasner. m	3	Byers McC & Co. m	1
Loomis & Co m	1	McKnight D & Co. 2	
Total			46

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co. o	2	McKnight P & Co. o	5
Shoenberger B & Co. o	9	Pgh Bolt Co. o	1
Lewis O & P. m	16	Isabella Furnace. o	41
Rogers & B. o	1	Lloyd J furnace. o	1
Total			76

PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Lloyd & B. b			1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

J Moorhead. m			1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was about stationary last evening, with five feet nine inches in the channel. Weather continues warm and cloudy with frequent showers of rain, and the prospects at this writing are favorable for more water.

The Mallie Ragon arrived from Wheeling late in the day, and we suppose she would get off again last night.

The Juniata had not arrived up to 4 P. M., although she was momentarily expected, having been delayed by low water and fog. The Mallie Ragon lightened her up a short distance below town.

The towboats Sam Clark and B. D. Wood arrived.

The Juniata will at once commence making engagements for a return trip, and it is probable she will get out to morrow.

The Iron Mountain and barges are filling up steadily for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and will soon be ready for departure.

Business was very quiet at the landing yesterday, rendered so in part by the inclement condition of the weather.

Captain Mart Coulson leaves for Sioux City on Monday next to look after his boat the Western. Captain Wm. Coulson, of the E H. Durfee, will soon be taking his departure for the same point. The Western, Durfee and Key West have been at Sioux City all winter. The Josephine, owned and controlled by the same parties, is at Yankton, and the Far West at St. Louis.

—Wednesday's Cincinnati

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 18.

Barbara Coloherty, Syracuse, N. Y., 3c; Mat. Lloyd & Co., White Ash, Pa., 1c; Elias Weyman, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Strike at McCully's Glass House.

Some days ago the workmen at McCully & Co.'s glass house notified their employers that they desired their wages increased to nearly what they were paid before the late financial panic, and gave them until yesterday to decide whether they would accede to their demands. Yesterday they were notified that the wages would not be increased, whereupon the men and boys, about one hundred and fifty in all, struck, and went out. The establishment has only been in operation about a month.

A Race of Mimics.

This evening Rev. Alexander Clark will lecture in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Diamond street, above Grant, the proceeds to be devoted for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Missionary Society. The lecturer has chosen for his subject "A Race of Mimics." It is hardly necessary in a city where the reverend gentleman is so well and generally known to promise those who attend a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment. His ability as a lecturer has often been tested in this community, and is recognized as of a first-class order.

Trans-Allegheny Canal.

The Board of Trade of Cumberland has appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Trans-Allegheny Canal Commission:

Hon. George A. Pearre, F. Minks, Col. W. H. Lowdermilk, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, W. W. McKaig, Jacob Brengle, C. F. Hetzel, A. Beall McKaig, John E. Buck, S. F. McBride, W. M. Price, McLeod W. Thomson, E. H. Campbell, A. M. L. Brush, R. D. Johnson, J. A. Kerney, Samuel Sonnebum, P. Haley, John Humbird, John Cowlehan, W. H. Small, J. C. Orrick, Geo. Henderson, Jr., S. J. Edwards, Hopewell Hebb, D. C. Bruce, Theodore Luman, S. T. Little, K. H. Butler, J. H. Gordon, Wm. Walsh, H. W. Hoffman, W. A. Withers.

Pennsylvania Republican Association.

On Monday night last a meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Association was held at Washington City, and Hon. E. F. Oliphant, recently of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was unanimously chosen President. The gentleman upon whom this honor has been bestowed is fully deserving of it, and in honoring him the Society has honored itself. Judge Oliphant is well and favorably known throughout Western Pennsylvania, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of that section of the Keystone state. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of Washington Territory, and for four years discharged the duties of that position with ability and credit. In accepting the Presidency of the Association he made a neat and appropriate speech. This organization is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and numbers several hundred members. Pittsburgh having a fair representation in it. James G. Johnston, Esq., formerly editor of the Uniontown *Standard*, is also a prominent member of it.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

An Important Arrest this Morning.

This morning at half past two o'clock, officers Sam Paisley and John Kemp arrested a man named Richard Stevenson, whom they found in Manning's saloon on Fifteenth street. Stevenson boarded at 189 Robinson street, Allegheny, where he committed a robbery yesterday, carrying off a watch and a ring. The ring, a garnet one, was found on his person, and was identified by its owner, Thomas Marsh. On searching Stevenson, a rat-tail file, about sixteen inches long, and made into a jimmy, was found on his person. He was locked up for a hearing to-day.

P. R. R. CO.

Philadelphia's Choice for Directors—The Investigating Committee.

The committee appointed by Mayor Stokeley, of Philadelphia, to report a list of Directors to be voted for at the coming election, to be held by the stockholders of the P. R. R. Co., selected the following gentlemen:

J. Edgar Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips.

Under the resolutions passed at the meeting of the stockholders of the company, held on the 10th inst., the following committee was appointed to examine the management and operations of the road, including the value of stock, &c.: Wm. A. Stokes, chairman, Wm. H. Kemble, D. B. Cummings, Mower Taylor, of New York; E. L. Snowden, D. E. Small, of York, Pa.; and Archibald McIntyre.

EAST END BURGLARIES.

The Wagon Brigade Again at Work.

At an early hour yesterday morning three burglars made an attempt to burglarize the grocery store of Charles Kleiner, on Dithridge street, Fourteenth ward. They had a wagon with which to remove the goods, but a watch dog kept in the building raised an alarm, and the night prowlers left without succeeding in their object.

The rascals next drove out Fifth avenue to Shady Side, and made a raid on the store of J. G. Krebbs. We are not advised as to the amount of property taken. Summer before last somewhere about one hundred houses in the East Liberty valley were entered, and in some instances valuable hauls were made. The thieves then, as on this occasion, had a wagon and worked so systematically that left no doubt all the plundering of the season was done by one gang. If the same parties have recommenced work it behooves the East End folk to look well to their bolts and bars, and above all things to keep their powder dry.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A Girl Discharged from the Reform School.

Yesterday Superintendent Avery, of the Pennsylvania Reform School, produced the body of Annie Ray in the Court of Common Pleas, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued on the day before. The petitioner Mr. R. P. Hemingray, alleged that the girl had been illegally restrained in the institution by virtue of an insufficient commitment, and asked her discharge. The facts as given by Counsel in arguing the matter are briefly these: The girl, aged about sixteen years, had been a domestic in Mr. Hemingrays family until recently, when her mother went before a magistrate and swore that she was unmanageable. She was on this sent to the Reform School. The cause which led to Mrs. Ray adopting such summary measures was, that her daughter, in the old lady's estimation, was prone to wander out too much of nights, and she feared the loss was not the moral gainer thereby. On the evidence of the mother and her self-confident character, and it appearing to the Court that she was being properly cared for, and was improperly imprisoned, she was discharged at prosecutor's costs.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Acting Mayor McMasters Addresses the Police on the Subject.

The action of the Women's Temperance Union in visiting Municipal Hall seems to have stirred the Acting Mayor up more than was thought at the time, and it is but justice to him to note the fact that the promise he made them to renew the order relative to illegal liquor selling, seems very likely to be carried out energetically. At the two o'clock roll call yesterday he addressed the policemen at length relative to their duties in enforcing the liquor laws. He said that it had come to his knowledge lately that there are some of the police force who are openly, and that the police see it but take no notice of it. The Mayor desired him to say that every man must do his duty with regard to this and any other infractions of the law. "The Sunday liquor law," continued the Acting Mayor, "has been violated openly and in the presence of the police force. There are several men, whose names I have, who are reported as having been in taverns on Sunday. I do not propose to make an example of them now, but I trust it will not be repeated."

THE WATER COMMITTEE INSPECT.

Tour to the Pumping Works and Reservoirs.

The rain yesterday morning did not prevent the contemplated visit of the Water Committee to the new water works; and, in accordance with the programme, some fifteen members, with several other Councilmen as guests, took the 11:40 train for Negley's Run. The tour of inspection is reported to have been principally characterized by mud and ham sandwiches, the first named article being considerably in the ascendant. The gentlemen viewed the pumping works foundation, and state that it is coming along with reasonable speed, after which they indulged in a dinner which much pedestrianating through the badly puddled country made particularly relishable. The reservoirs were also examined but owing to the exceedingly unpropitious weather it was impossible to form a correct idea of the progress. They arrived in the city on one of the evening trains well satisfied with everything excepting the moisture and the mud.

The water committe will meet on Saturday evening to talk over the affairs of the works and what the visiting members saw during their tour of inspection yesterday.

TEMPERANCE MEETING ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The Ladies Gather at Rev. Mr. Humphreys' Church—A Plan of Operati ns decided on.

The ladies of that part of the South Side located above Fifteenth street held a meeting at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirtieth and Sarah streets, last night for the purpose of aiding the temperance cause in that part of the city.

The deliberations of the evening were presided over by the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, assisted by lady officers.

After discussing plans of operations suggested during the proceedings, it was finally decided to divide the district bounded by Fifteenth and Thirtieth streets into sub-districts of three blocks, and detail two ladies to each. These committees will visit the liquor establishments and use every argument in their power towards persuading the proprietors to quit the business. They will also gather statistics of sales, profits and everything that has a bearing on the business which could probably be used in the advancement of temperance.

A Committee of eight was also appointed to visit tobacconists, confectioners, and others who pursue their business on Sunday's and request them to close on that day.

Although not part of the proceedings it was understood that a delegation would call on Deputy Mayor Heisel, and request his co-operation. In case it is finally decided so to do it is the police will see that the disgraceful scenes enacted by the rabble on the occasion of the ladies visit to Deputy Mayor Salsbury a few days since, be not repeated.

THE BOOKS SPEAK.

Further Hearing in the Alleged Great Conspiracy—Discussion on Admitting the Books of the Nation Trust Company as Evidence—Siedle Tells Another Tale—He Shows How the Accounts Stand—Balances on the Wrong Side of the Ledger.

Yesterday afternoon the continued hearing in the alleged conspiracy cases against Messrs. Blair, Ardary, Dickson, Ross and Grier, came up before Alderman McMasters. The hearing was held in the Common Pleas Court room. All the defendants, except Mr. Grier, were present. There was a great array of legal talent, including Colonel Bayne and Mr. R. B. Carnahan for the prosecution, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Major A. M. Brown, John Hampton, and Mr. Acheson for the defense.

The proceedings opened by re-calling Mr. E. Siedle, the bookkeeper of the Nation Trust Company.

Question by Mr. Bayne—I wish you would take the books and refer to the accounts of Messrs. Dickson, Grier, Ardary and Blair.

A QUESTION OF ADMISSIBILITY OF BOOK EVIDENCE.

Mr. Siedle was about to open the books to some of the accounts, when Mr. Marshall asked Col. Bayne, what do you propose to do with?

Col. Bayne—We propose to show overdrawn accounts of the gentlemen charged, with the bank.

Mr. Marshall—I would like to know upon what principle of law.

Col. Bayne—That will be explained by the witness, as we proceed with the accounts upon the books.

Mr. Marshall then said that books of recent entry could not be admitted in evidence only for goods sold and delivered, and work and labor done. The Supreme Court had so decided.

In regard to these particular books kept by Grier and Siedle, they are rotten with forgery and false entries, and as such, it was infamous to attempt to use them against the gentlemen, who never saw them. This attempt to fotst them in on Mr. Blair, who never saw them, was wrong. So far as Mr. Blair owing the bank money, it would be shown that they owed him, and that when he had found that the bank was in an insolvent condition

HE CAME TO ITS RESCUE

with his own funds and that of the Blair Iron and Steel Company, because he had confidence in the gentlemen who composed its directory. The admission of the draft last week was irregular, but simply was allowed as a matter of course. These books could not be admitted in evidence on any principle of law, as books of recent entry are not evidence before the law, and are not considered so, though Mr. Bayne did fall back on his stack of books.

Col. Bayne—I presume you also refer to the stack of books you have before you.

Mr. Marshall—Yes; but they are law books.

Col. Bayne—Yes, I'll admit that, but I don't believe you ever found any such law as you've just quoted in them. So far as the clerk is concerned, he was much acting under the instruction of Grier, and he was honest and simple-minded enough to confess it. The books are the only evidence to produce to show that the gentlemen overdrew their accounts. They claimed the right to produce them.

Mr. Brown was amazed in the prosecution trying to offer such evidence; that the District Attorney would make such a proposition in direct opposition to common law. The gentleman then stated the first case where books of recent entry were admitted in evidence was a civil suit, in an English court, Price vs. Earl Herndon, and these books were written in plaintiff's own hand and referred to actual sales made. His Honor could not admit the books in evidence, as there was no law under which they could be admitted in a criminal case. He ventured that such a proposition had never before been heard of, that parties could be held in a criminal case on the evidence of a man

CHARGED ON HIS CONFESSION

with forgery. These books were evidently kept by Siedle in conspiracy with Grier. The worst of all, these men charged are all decent men, and their character was sought to be impeached through these books, with which they had nothing to do. Does any one believe Mr. Thomas M. Bird would go on the stand to say any definite knowledge of the books. Forgeries had been committed by Grier and Siedle and hidden by them. The suggestions made are not only rules of law, but law, and would so be recognized by his Honor. The books contained the accounts of these men. If the facts were, that all these parties were indicted for conspiracy it might be admissable, as then it would be in their own handwriting. But these charges are put on decent men, and this writing is only in Bob Grier's hand, and he is not here, thus the evidence cannot be admitted. If these accounts are to be paraded in newspapers for a hungry public to read, no man is safe. The gentleman continued that it would be most unjust to all parties as they cannot answer in public and he first asked them to prove the conspiracy. First show the acts, then bring in your books.

MR. CARNAHAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Carnahan here arose and said that he had appeared in this case at the request of the District Attorney, and was laboring under the disadvantage of not having heard the evidence at all, not becoming connected with the case till to-day. He only knew what he had learnt of the cases from the books as published in the newspapers and the evidence published by them. I only know that notes were negotiated under the signature of Blair, Dickson, Grier and others, using city bonds as collateral, and it was now proposed to show that the defendants were benefited by these transactions. Who ever heard of partnership books not being evidence? These gentlemen are partners in the Nation Trust Company. Mr. Ardary is a stockholder and Mr. Blair a dealer with the bank. The books are *prima facia* evidence. They may be forged, or false entries may have been made, but that has to be proven. These accounts are partnership accounts, and I cannot conceive anything clearer, if they can show that they are such. And if they are evidence against Dickson or Grier, why not against Mr. Blair. He was speaking under a disadvantage. There may not be evidence of a conspiracy, but they are not found in court. It must be proven by circumstantial evidence, and each act, yes, ten thousand little acts that may seem of no consequence, may be brought and it would be found when all these little acts are put together they would shed a light upon the matter. He understood that

LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY HAD BEEN SECURED

with city of Pittsburgh as collateral. Mr. Blair has gone on their paper, and we have brought Ross and Siedle together in Philadelphia, and we want to show that these parties were benefitted. We want to offer these books in evidence of acts, yes, ten thousand acts.

THE BOOKS STILL IN CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Marshall contended that the books could not be brought in evidence by the prosecution unless they were actually written by the parties charged. Mr. Carnahan is mistaken about partnership books being evidence. These books were made by a forger and fugitive from justice. Mr. Blair never saw John Ross until after the whole thing was over; never saw the books, and I hold that the declarations of Grier were not considered evidence before, and certainly could not now.

Col. Bayne thought it was nonsense to shield Mr. Blair or others under the cloak of respectability, and it was perfect nonsense to throw the whole matter on the shoulders of another. Mr. Blair may never have seen Ross, until they might have conspired together through such a man as Grier proved to be. It was not logic or law to exonerate Mr. Blair because he did not see Mr. Ross. The books were put in evidence because plaintiff could not testify in his own behalf. He thought Siedle had been traduced, and he

HAD SHOWN MORE HONOR

by his confession than some of the gentlemen who had maligned him. He would not ask them to admit the books as evidence, if the defendants would furnish their returned checks and bank books, but they have no right to ask that of them. If they will hand their checks and books, we will waive the books.

Mr. Marshall—Mr. Bailey has Mr. Blair's checks.

Col. Bayne—There has been a statement made that Mr. Blair's account is overdrawn.

Mr. Marshall—We deny it.

Col. Bayne—Produce your evidence.

Mr. Marshall—We have evidence that Mr. Blair was not credited with notes discounted by the bank. We have the evidence, and we will show that the bank owes Mr. Blair money. The books would not be evidence in a civil case, and certainly cannot be in a criminal one.

THE DECISION.

Alderman McMasters said he was groping in the dark upon that point, and he would allow Mr. Siedle to use the book to refresh his memory and refer to dates, etc.

MR. SIEDLE GIVES SOME FIGURES.

Col. Bayne—Mr. Siedle, turn to the account of Dickson, Stewart & Co., from October 1st, 1873. State whether their account was overdrawn at that time.

Mr. Siedle, turning to the page.—Yes, sir.

Col. Bayne.—State how much.

Mr. S.—$19 644 30, and the balance showed on January 5th, 1874, that they still owed the bank $8 664 59.

Col. Bayne.—Turn to Robert Dickson's account. How does it stand on the 1st of October?

Mr. S.—It is overdrawn $3,943.05; and on its being balanced on February 11, 1874, it showed the account was overdrawn to the amount of $10,468 05

Q.—How about Mr. Blair's account?

A.—On October 1st it showed a balance in his favor of $698.44 and when a balance was struck he had overdrawn $10,442 29.

Q.—How about the Blair Iron & Steel Company? Turn to that.

A.—On October 1st it had a balance in its favor of $10 173 93; and when a final balance was made $3,062 26 stood to its credit.

MR. FRANK ARDARY'S ACCOUNT.

Q.—Turn to Frank Ardary's account. State whether he had overdrawn his account on the 1st of October?

A.—Yes, sir; $72,549.88; and when the balance was made it showed him overdrawn in his account $133,571.93.

Q.—How did John Ross' account stand at that time?

A.—There was $224,656 66 to his credit as John Ross, Secretary. When the balance was made, October 29th, the bank was indebted to John Ross $223,656.66.

Q.—How did Robert J. Grier's account stand October 1st?

A.—He was credited with $995.79, as a balance in his favor.

Q.—How when his account was finally balanced?

A. He was indebted to the bank $42,238.55.

Q. When was that?

A. January 31st, 1874.

These interesting figures quoted caused a great stir in the court room.

MORE INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Siedle continued—

The entries which I made in the books under Grier's instructions are as follows:

A few days before the 1st of July last, I put some figures down, but do not recollect the amount; they are rubbed out; it is the account of John Ross, Secretary; I took in the aggregate from that account something over $200,000; put it to Ross' account in the first place; I credited it to three or four accounts; have no memorandum of any account; I have no recollections upon them; the figures are erased; the figures I took off again at the request of Mr. Grier; have no independent recollections of to whom I credited amounts; cannot specify the accounts; I can find none of these accounts; it was a day or two after the 1st of July that Grier told me to erase the figures and place them to other accounts; I did it; "N. B." entered on the books means "no book;" money deposited with slip.

TABS TO THE RESCUE.

Col. Bayne produced a number of tabs.

Mr. Bayne taking one dated July 26, 1873—Is there any credit to Mr. Blair on that date?

A.—There is no credit to him on that date. July 3d, deposit $8,459.68; June 5th, $1,950; June 15th, $13,498.33; October 30th, 1872, $1,553.13; (tabs shown to witness) some are in Grier's handwriting, and others in young Mr. Dickson's; the majority are in Grier's hand writing; three are marked "N. B."

Mr. Marshall—You mean by "N. B." that the deposit was made without the bank book?

Mr. Siedle—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is Mr. Blair credited with $5,000 in August, 1873?

A.—No, sir.

Q—That was an omission?

A.—Yes, sir.

THE LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. W. W. Young, sworn—I do business in the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; am President and Cashier of the Lawrence Savings Bank.

Col. Bayne—Did you ever negotiate any water bonds through your bank?

The question evoked some discussion between counsel.

A. We negotiated no water bonds in our bank, and never had any; have met Ross and Ardary many times together at different places; I have met them in front of Ardary's office; have seen Mr. Dickson there; saw them together within August, September and October; I think oftener than once; Ross did not live there; he lived in Shady Side; have seen them evenings; the latest time I saw them was in September last; know Mr. Blair; have never seen him there; have seen Grier there; once at Mr. Ardary's; recollect of none else being there; I had gone to see a horse, and supposed Grier was there for the same purpose; don't think I ever went into the Nation Bank till after it closed for over two years; don't know where Grier lived.

Mr. Marshall said they would waive a cross-examination and that as the Alderman had to hear the afternoon cases, he presumed they would adjourn the hearing, but he would give notice that he would cross-examine Mr. Siedle at the next session.

After a brief discussion the hearing was adjourned till Friday morning, in the Common Council Chamber in Municipal Hall at 10 o'clock.

THE REVISORS.

Appeals from Assessments in the Third Ward—The Fourth Ward to be Heard From.

The Board of Revisers met yesterday morning for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Third ward. The following is a resume of the business transactions:

Appeal of James P. Barr, Virgin alley and Wood street, assessed $62,000; owner's valuation $55,000; reduced $1,000.

H. Childs & Co., Wood street, assessed $42,000; owner's valuation $37,500.

McCord & Co., Wood street, same as H. C. & Co.

Isaac Taylor, Wood street, assessed $75,000; owner valuation $45,000; reduced $2,000.

Fitzsimmons, Wood street, two buildings, assessed $88,000; reduced to $68,400.

Morrison, Wood street, reduced from $9,000 to $7,000.

First National Bank, Wood street, asssessed $175,000; owners valuation at cost $100,000; appeal dismissed.

James Brown, Wood street, assessed $96,350; owners valuation $81,000.

On motion, the price per foot front of 60 feet lots was reduced from $1,300 to $1,200 per foot. There was also a reduction on Mr. Bown's back lot from $4,000 to $2,500.

Mr. Roseburg, Wood street, assessed $22,500; owners valuation $18,500; building reduced from $8,000 to $2,000.

Reymer Bros., Wood street, assessed $79,600; owners valuation $70,000; building reduced from $18,000 to $16,000.

On motion, the price per front foot of 80 feet lots, with no alley, on Wood street, was reduced from $1,400 to $1,300.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Brewers' heirs, assessed $150,000; owners valuation $162,000; reduced $20,000.

Wm. Carr, assessed $8,000; owners valuation $7,000; reduced $1,000.

W. McClintock, assessed $222,000; owners valuation $180,000; reduced $13,000.

R. Floyd's heirs, assessed $61,000; owners valuation $53,400; building reduced $2,000.

Morganstern, assessed $101,000; owners valuation $91,000; reduced $10,000.

On motion it was decided to call the roll twice a day at 10 and 12 o'clock, and those who leave before adjournment, be "docked" accordingly.

Noses were counted and it was discovered that three of the Revisors had stepped out unbeknownst to the chairman.

Central bank; assessed $72 000; owners valuation $60,000; appeal dismissed.

Alex King; assessed $72,900; owners valuation $46,000; appeal dismissed.

W. Carr; assessed $15,000 each on buildings; owners valuation $12 000; appeal dismissed.

OTHER APPEALS.

J. M. Pennock's trustee, Wood street, two buildings; assessed $119 000; reduced $2 000.

Mrs S. A. Sawyer, Wood street; assessed $53 300; owners valuation $3,000; appeal dismissed.

J. H. Dammler, Liberty street; assessed $130,000; owners valuation $123,000; reduced on building $1,000.

J. D. Thompson, Wood street; assessed $56,000; owner valuation $48,200. Appeal dismissed.

J. W. Timm, Wood street; assessed $832,600; reduced $3,000.

Appeals from the Fourth ward will be heard at ten o'clock this morning.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

The Banquet to Mr. J. McC. Creighton at Lafayette Hall this Evening—A Pre-sentation and Surprise.

It is well known in this city, that recently Mr. J. McC. Creighton, who has filled the position of General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so efficiently, and to the eminent satisfaction of all with whom he came in contact, was transferred to the Superintendency of the West Penn section of that road with headquarters at Blairsville. Many of the citizens being loth to part with as genial a gentleman, as he has ever been known, and employers so faithfully, concluded to show their estimation of him by a presentation and banquet, which came off at Lafayette Hall this evening. Messrs. J. H. Hart, Willis Henry, James Bryar, W. J. Gilmore, Peter Kiemens and Samuel C. Peters were the Committee of Arrangements, in whose charge the entire matter was left, and well did they do their duty, as the affair of last evening will show. Everything was gotten up in elegant style and the gentlemen who were instrumental in its get-up, certainly deserve great credit.

The assemblage commenced to gather about eight o'clock, when a section of the Great Western Band, located in the gallery, at once commenced to discourse sweet strains of melody. About nine o'clock Mr. Creighton was brought forward, when Judge Kirkpatrick formally presented him with two elegant life size Crayon photographs of the senior and Mrs. Creighton, in an elegant and appropriate speech. The pictures were massively framed, and really are works of art and will prove valuable remembrances.

Mr. Creighton evidently was surprised, for though he may have known he was to be banqueted, still, he could not have known that he was to be made the recipient of such elegant gifts. Mr. C. Mr. Robb received the pictures on behalf of Mr. Creighton handsomely and in a manner pertinent to the occasion.

After the presentation, the guests repaired to the "festal board," where an elegant banquet had been prepared. It need not be said that ample justice was done the viands. Toasts were drank to the guest and his father, to which both gentlemen responded. Messrs. Robb, Batchelor, Judge Kirkpatrick and others made speeches in responses to toasts. After the banquet the party again adjourned to the hall, where an excellent time was had in speech-making, singing, etc., and at midnight the assemblage broke up, well satisfied that they had honored a worthy gentleman.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Jack Harkaway," the great sensation play specially dramatized for Mr. Hernandez Foster, will be repeated at the Opera House this evening, with all its thrilling scenes, pleasing situations and humorous dialogue. Mr. Foster enacts the principal character in a highly satisfactory manner, and the company render valuable assistance in making the performance an entire success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This house was again well filled to witness the exceedingly agreeable entertainment of the ever-popular Carncross & Dixey's minstrels, and as on all previous occasions, the audience retired well pleased with the performance. They are original in all they do, and their programmes are made up of such a variety that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Holman English Opera Company last evening rendered the splendid opera of the "Enchantress" in a creditable manner. The entertainment was really delightful, and inspired the audience with much enthusiasm. To-night the company will make its last appearance in this city, on which occasion will be performed the delightful opera of "The Grand Duchess." The piece is played by the Holman Opera Company free from all tinge of indecency or vulgarity, and with downright good acting and singing. Miss Sallie Holman acts *The Grand Duchess* most admirably, never overstepping the bounds of strict propriety, but maintaining a legitimately artistic style throughout. Those who desire to witness this troupe in one of their very best operas, should avail themselves of this last opportunity.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Henriettas,
Black Tamise,
Black Bombazine,
Black Crape Cloth,
Black Cape Cloth,
Black Satine,
Black All Wool Delaine,
Black Merinos,
Black Silk Poplins,
Black and White Stripes,
Black and White Mixtures,
Mourning Goods a Specialty,

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny,
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Decently and in Order.

St. Paul it is who suggests that everything should be done decently and in order; but it would puzzle most persons to adopt the suggestion if they had the mails to open and reply to which are now crowding upon Governor Bramlette. Every mail that comes in brings him hundreds of orders for tickets for the approaching Gift Concert; and it requires administrative ability of no ordinary character to keep things from getting into inextricable confusion. Fortunately Governor Bramlette is equal to the occasion, and all will get tickets as long as they last, and earn a penny by saving one.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The latest quotations by E. Seidle in this morning's GAZETTE.

····The conspiracy cases draw full audiences, despite bad weather.

····A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held next week.

····The thunder storm yesterday has doubtless set the snakes moving.

····The regular annual burglary season has reopened in the East End.

····The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet this evening.

····It costs fifty dollars per car for Lake Erie ice delivered in this city.

····The apartment at the Court house used as a law library is being renovated.

····Book quotations proved unpopular to some in the Court House yesterday.

····The Trans-Allegheny Canal Convention meet to day at noon in Lafayette Hall.

····Twins—a boy and a girl—at John Fleming's, Fourteenth ward, Tuesday evening.

····George Brown of Halifax, has challenged Henry Coulter to a single scull race for $2,000 a side.

····Limerick looms up as a temperance stronghold and contributes three hundred who have sworn off.

····The pauls has done much toward helping the temperance cause during the winter, and the scarcity of ice promises to still further aid by summarily squelching the general imbibing of juleps, cobblers, etc.

····Those of our subscribers changing their residence or postoffice address on the first of April will please give us notice, and have their papers sent to their new address. Care should be taken to give the old as well as new address.

····A number of boys were charged with malicious mischief yesterday, by Mr. C. M. Fairmond, of Fairmond & Henderson, because they were annoying a number of bales of hay that were lying on their wharf. Alderman McMasters issued the warrant.

····The usual daily runaway took place in Allegheny yesterday. This time it was on Taggart street, and two boys were thrown out of their wagon, but escaped with a few bruises. The wagon was demolished. The horse and wagon belonged to a butcher named Rentz.

····The contractors for the filling up of the extension of Grant avenue, Allegheny, from its present terminus to the new Union bridge, have commenced work. The earth for the filling is being dug from Monument Hill. It will be completed by the first of August.

····A Woman's Temperance Union has been organized in the Thirty-seventh ward, and the following officers chosen: President, Mrs. D. McGaw; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Sarah Ludden, Mrs. J. Swift, Mrs. J. D. McCune, Mrs. M. J. Slattenfield, Miss Mary McQuown; Secretary, Miss Horner.

····The P. C. & St. L., Railway directory organized by electing the following officers: Thomas A. Scott, President; Hugh S. Jewett, First Vice President; J. N. McCullough, Second Vice President; W. Thaw, Third Vice President; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, and Justin G. Morris, Assistant Secretary.

····At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company held at 167½ Wood street yesterday, Messrs. S. Harbaugh, R. R. Springer and Tony Hagan were elected directors to fill vacancies caused by expiration of the terms of three of the Board.

····The ladies hold another temperance meeting in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Squiers' on Sixth avenue, near Wood street, at half past two this afternoon at noon. The appointment of a Sunday Vigilance Committee is one of the things, we understand, that will be brought up.

····Miss Sallie Holman, the prima donna of the Holman English Opera Troupe, who sings to-night at Library Hall, is the daughter, we understand, received an invitation from one of the most eminent music teachers in New York to go to Milan, Italy, for the purpose of studdying for the Italian lyric stage.

····Mr. J. Gaches, of Allegheny, yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Neville, charging Joseph Redman with larceny. He alleged that Redman entered the work house in the rear of his residence and stole a clothes wringer and a quantity of clothing. Redman was arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

····Maybe if the city would have samples of street mud chemically analyzed and a knowledge of its value as a fertilizer promulgated throughout the surrounding country our rural friends would come to the rescue; or will we be compelled to wait until the new water works supply sufficient water to clear away the superabundant filth?

····Full market reports—money, grain, cattle, produce, wool, iron, and general—of Pittsburgh and all the leading cities of the Union, constitute a prominent and invaluable feature in the PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE. The yearly terms are—for a single copy, $1.50; in clubs of five, $1.25; for ten or more to one address, $1.15. Single copy five cents.

····A wire frame should be placed in the window of the Allegheny Postoffice adjoining the door opening into the Mayor's office. Last evening the window was hoisted and the clerks were all working in another side of the room for at least twenty minutes, it would have been an easy matter to have stolen the entire number of letters that were near the window.

····Yesterday morning officer Huffmeyer arrested a man named Thomas Williams for acting suspiciously in the Diamond market. He got ninety days. Subsequently a man named John Barclay appeared and made information against Williams, charging him with attempting to commit a highway robbery. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Pat. Pender, and when Williams' sentence expires he will have a chance for another sentence.

····The following furnishes its own explanation: Mayor Blackmore and also the the acting Mayor, Alderman McMasters, desires the press of the city to give notice that hereafter the Sunday Liquor Law will be strictly enforced. All saloons, groceries and aforesaid placesidentiaries and fruit stores will be required to be kept closed on Sunday. All drinking saloons will be required to close up every night at 12 o'clock, and, as contemplated by the law, remain closed for the remainder of the night.

····At the meeting of the Stockholders of the P. C. & St. L. R. W. Co., in Steubenville on Monday, the report of the Board of Directors was submitted and ordered with the President's report printed. After the election of directors, the Board organized as follows:

Thos. A. Scott, President; Hugh J. Jewett, First Vice President; J. N. McCullough, Second Vice President; W. Thaw, Third Vice President; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, and Justin G. Morris, Assistant Secretary.

····On Tuesday afternoon a number of ladies, after the meeting in the Carson street M. E. Church had adjourned, repaired to the office of Deputy Mayor Salisbury and asked him to enforce the Sunday liquor law. He said he had no power, and was only acting under Mayor Blackmore's orders, but he would attend to all cases brought before him. The crowd of loafers outside acted very disorderly and the ladies were grossly insulted by remarks of the men and boys. A pane of glass in the door was broken by the crowd. There was only one policeman on duty in the vicinity at the time, and he was powerless in the premises.

PERSONAL.

***Yesterday Mr. James C. Purdy, long connected with the press of Pittsburgh, and one of the most esteemed gentlemen in journalistic circles of this city, started for California. Mr. Purdy, for some time past, has been in ill health, and proposes settling in the Golden State, with the hope that its more salubrious climate may have a beneficial effect in the restoration of his vigor. He has a multitude of friends in this city, both in and out of the ranks of journalism, who part with him with much regret. He is an excellent journalist, and a cultured gentleman, who is in every way worth of the high regard in which he is held, in business and in social life. We join with other friends in the hope that the change may bring him health again, and that wherever he may go prosperity may attend him.

Ladies' Underwear,
Night Dresses,
Dressing Sacks,
Chemise,
Drawers,
White Tucked Skirts,
White Embroidered Skirts,
From Low to very Fine Qualities,
All at Bargain Prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Mardorff Against Hercules.

Were Hercules living at the present day and required to cleanse the Augean stables, he would not be under the necessity of turning the course of a river through them to accomplish his task, for the purchase and use of a few of Mardorff's brooms would complete the job. If you want to make a clean sweep, then get a Mardorff broom. If you want a broom worth its weight in gold, then get a Mardorff. If you want a broom that will not fall to pieces in a few weeks, then be sure to get a Mardorff. Be sure to get a Mardorff broom at any rate, and earn a penny by saving one.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have been favored with a copy of the "Fifth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Pittsburgh."

It is a nice book; the paper is excellent. It is well printed and neatly bound, and is probably double the size of any of the preceding volumes.

The first part is composed of tables, which will be very interesting reading for Tom Bigham or any other old statistician.

I passed over the first of these tables in a cursory manner, but coming to table F, and finding that it was a financial statement, I examined it more closely. Receipts and expenditures were under different headings, which appeared satisfactory, excepting some of the expenditures might have been more in detail, but presuming that it would be found elsewhere I turned over to the Auditor's report. It was short, simply stating that the committee had examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the Board for the year ending the first Monday of June, 1873, and that the accounts were correct.

Also they submitted some Tabular Statements which were probably prepared by the Secretary.

One of these tables showed the amount of Warrants drawn, paid and outstanding. The first of these accounts were the salaries paid teachers in the several Sub-district, the High, Mgte and Colored Schools; then followed the salaries of the Superintendent, Secretary, Messenger and Janitors; then Insurance, did not appear on what, then Building, (High School I presume) $419,47, then Repairing $1673,59. Repairing what A pretty large amount; the High School Building is new, and the Colored School Building certainly would not require a great deal. What was repaired? Was it the Superintendent's buggy? Or it might have been like the celebrated charge of Governor Marcy to the State of New York for repairing his pantaloons.

Another account I find is, Other purposes, $4,896,45. Now that is a very convenient account. You know that if you wanted a paper of tacks, a piece of soap, or any little article which you could not always put in with the stationery, and which you would rather pay for out of your own private funds than open an account for, how annoying it is. How handy this will be.

I next looked over the receipts, and find that the depository is charged $202,384.82 taxes for the year 1872, paid by C. L. Magee, City Treasurer.

Another account, which shows the account of C. L. Magee for the year 1872, credits him with $214,077.64

Now that looks slightly awkward, but it is undoubtedly correct. The report purports to be a financial statement, and I presume it is correct.

	Aud. Report.	*Supt. Report.*
Teachers' Salaries....	$169,937 40	$170,281 68
Repairing.....	1,673 59	675 59
Book, Stationery and Printing.	2,119 80	2,116 80
Other purposes.....	4,896 45	4,798 35
Furniture for High School.....	801 50	811 50
Janitors' Salaries....	1,344 00	1,359 00
Outstanding warrants $ 3,088 97		
Balance over drawn....	26,846 20	
Temporary loan.....	2,500 00—54,935 17	
Floating debt.....		51,846 20
Interest.....	6,836 00	6,216 30

Now, gentlemen, it is to be presumed that the statements of the Superintendent and Secretary are both correct, and as you pays your moniah you takes your choice.

The discrepancies can, without doubt, be satisfactorily explained finally than it will be to produce a fice pottery as that made in any other portion of the globe, from the clay-beds of Pittsburgh; "to do all this is only a matter of time and education." PITT.

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

**Cash Values as Defined by the Board of Appeals—A Lack of U